IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO EASTERN DIVISION HODELL-NATCO INDUSTRIES, INC., 08CV2755 Plaintiff, July 1, 2015 VS. 7:45 A.M. SAP AMERICA, INC., ET AL., Volume 13 Defendants. TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE DONALD C. NUGENT UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE AND A JURY

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2	WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 2015, 7:55 A.M.
3	THE COURT: Be seated, please.
4	All right. Thanks, everybody, for being so
07:55:38 5	prompt. We've got a few things to go over.
6	The first is what the claims are going to
7	be, and we had this discussion yesterday, and I think I
8	looked back, as best I could you never filed a summary
9	judgment on the contract claim with SAP, I don't believe.
07:56:00 10	MR. STAR: We oh, there's so much
11	briefing. We
12	THE COURT: Doesn't make any difference,
13	but
14	MR. STAR: We did argue at one point about
07:56:10 15	that claim. I can't remember.
16	THE COURT: You did. You filed a motion to
17	dismiss on it, but
18	MR. STAR: Filed a motion to dismiss, and l
19	believe we did move for summary judgment on the contract
07:56:20 20	claim arguing that they hadn't shown an actual breach of
21	the documentation departure from the documentation.
22	THE COURT: Okay. I couldn't find it, but
23	that doesn't make any difference.
24	MR. STAR: Okay.
07:56:31 25	THE COURT: Ms. Luarde yesterday argued or

1 gave up the argument on the breach of warranty claim, and 2 because the documentation, there's no evidence of what 3 was contained in the documentation, that prompted me 4 again to look at the briefs that you filed the day 07:56:48 5 before, and to look at the -- not only the complaint, but 6 the license agreement, and there's -- the Plaintiff is 7 bound by the license agreement, and there's no other independent breach claim other than the breach of 8 9 warranty. So the motion pursuant to Rule 50 is 07:57:04 10 11 granted as to the contract claim. 12 The issue that will go before the jury, 13 issues that will go before the jury is the fraudulent 14 inducement claim against both SAP America and SAP AG. 07:57:25 15 And because SAP America had a relationship with the 16 sellers, we look to the license agreement again to 17 determine whether any of the oral statements can be used 18 in furtherance of that claim by either Mr. Lowery 19 or -- Mr. Lowery or Mr. Van Leeuwen. 07:57:45 20 And the license agreement again completely 21 contradicts the ability, saying that there can't be no 22 warranties and there's no dispute that either Mr. Otto 23 Reidl or Mr. Kevin Reidl had any misunderstanding about 24 what the terms and conditions of the license agreement

were. So those oral representations can't be used

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against SAP America.

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Now, as to SAP AG, there was no relationship, so there's no agency relationship between Lowery, Van Leeuwen, or SAP AG so those statements can't be used.

So there's going to be a couple of, like, I think three written advertising situations that can be -- I'm going to put them in the instructions, but under -- in Exhibit 618, that it is correct that what the Plaintiff wanted to offer, the statement, it supports an unlimited number of simultaneous user transactions, was referring to the MS-SQL 2000 database, not Business One, so that's out.

And the other thing is, and this is a little bit different because when the American Express, through Ms. Vitantonio, was trying to present a package to Hodell, she did have some conversation, and generally, that would have been barred, too, but you called her as a witness so that information, her statements can be used in the Plaintiffs' pursuit of their claim for fraudulent inducement.

Other than that, I think we're ready to go.

The practice has been that I do the

instructions, the general instructions first before the

argument, and then the parties argue, and then I give the

1 concluding instructions. 2 But if you would like it in the 3 old-fashioned way where you argue first and I give the 4 instructions later, that's fine with me, too. 07:59:50 5 MR. MILLER: We defer to you, Your Honor. 6 MS. LUARDE: We'll defer to you on that, 7 Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then we'll 8 give you a copy of the instructions. We'll give you a 9 08:00:02 10 chance to review them. 11 And if you have any objections to it or any 12 modifications, let me know before we start. Okay? 13 MR. STAR: Thank you. 14 Your Honor, may I just make a couple points 08:00:13 15 to have them on the record very briefly? 16 First off, with respect to election of 17 remedies on out-of-pocket costs, there was some testimony 18 by Kevin Reidl --19 THE COURT: I'm sorry, let me say this. I 08:00:24 20 did -- you'll see in the instructions I put in that if 21 they consider the subject of the damages, they can 22 consider the evidence, if any, of out-of-pocket costs, 23 training costs, and training, travel, I think maybe I 24 said -- and what was the third? I can't remember. 08:00:47 2.5 business with the 27 employees.

1	MR. STAR: Okay.
2	THE COURT: So I put that in.
3	Those those are the three issues that were the subject
4	of damages.
08:00:55 5	MR. STAR: Fine. I'll take a look and
6	MR. MILLER: Can I clarify since I'm
7	probably doing I'm doing the closing?
8	The three items of damages that are out
9	THE COURT: No, in.
08:01:06 10	MR. MILLER: Okay.
11	THE COURT: You can look at it. You'll
12	see.
13	MR. MILLER: The Profit 21?
14	THE COURT: No.
08:01:15 15	MR. MILLER: Okay.
16	MR. STAR: And one other point, Your Honor.
17	We did discuss the issue yesterday of SAP
18	AG and whether it's subject to the protections of the
19	license agreement. We filed a supplemental brief last
08:01:29 20	night, and just very quickly, as I thought about this
21	more, the question of whether they were third-party
22	beneficiary or an incidental beneficiary is sort of
23	beside the point.
24	The issue here is whether Hodell is bound
08:01:43 25	by the promise it made as part of its bargain for

exchange when it entered into the license agreement with SAP America.

And this is the same sort of thing that all of us are used to every day. For instance, if you have a settlement agreement, all right, the release or indemnification provisions in those settlement agreements almost always flow to people who are not actually signatories to the contract. They don't even need to know that they're signing the contract, right?

If I were sued, I could -- I could agree to settle a claim and have my wife and my children released, and they might not even have known I was sued. And that release against those individuals who might not have even known about the release would be fully enforceable so that if the other party to the lawsuit had come back then and tried to sue my wife or children, they wouldn't be able to do it. The release and the indemnification provision would hold up.

And that's where we are with this. The beneficiary, third-party beneficiary question, goes to an unrelated point as to whether a party who is named in a release or indemnification provision can actually just be sued in their own right on the contract, or whether they could sue on the contract.

What we're dealing here, though, with is a

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defense, right, a defense of release and indemnification. 1 2 And to go around the license agreement with respect to 3 SAP AG in the way that Hodell is suggesting, I would say 4 would undo all of the jurisprudence that we're all used 08:03:16 5 to and that everybody in this country relies on all the 6 time when we settle claims. 7 THE COURT: How is it relevant at this juncture? 8 MR. STAR: How is it relevant at this 9 08:03:28 10 juncture? 11 Well, I'm not quite sure where Your Honor 12 has come out with respect to what protections SAP AG 13 itself gets under of the license agreement. 14 I do understand you to say the Plaintiffs 08:03:38 15 are bound by the contract they signed. That contract 16 they signed includes damages limitations provisions that 17 clearly apply to claims and remedies against SAP AG. 18 THE COURT: All right. But you asked 19 pursuant to Rule 50 to dismiss the breach of contract 08:03:53 20 claim, and that was done based on the evidence in the 21 case, so that damages limitation is out. 22 MR. STAR: Yes, but what that means is that 23 the contract stands, right? There is no claim that the 24 contract was breached. 08:04:04 25 THE COURT: Right.

1	MR. MILLER: We didn't waive the contract,
2	Your Honor. We just said
3	THE COURT: Yes, I know. This is an
4	argument that could be made afterwards.
08:04:12 5	We don't have to do it now. I mean, I
6	think that
7	MR. MILLER: We have the rights under the
8	contract still. We didn't say tear up the contract.
9	THE COURT: Well, they have an independent
08:04:23 10	tort. Don't worry.
11	MR. MILLER: I understand it.
12	MR. LAMBERT: The fraudulent inducement
13	claim is that you can't stand behind a contract that has
14	been fraudulently induced. That's the whole point.
15	THE COURT: You're preaching to the choir.
16	MR. LAMBERT: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MR. MILLER: It's on the marketing
19	documents and there's not an agency with SAP AG.
08:04:40 20	Yesterday there was a discussion about, and
21	I contributed to some of the confusion, about what
22	exactly is Hodell saying was misleading in the marketing
23	materials, and we had three documents. One of them was
24	618.
08:04:52 25	THE COURT: You'll see it right in the

1	charge.
2	MR. MILLER: Okay. Thank you.
3	THE COURT: We have that.
4	Okay. We'll see you in a bit. Tell me
08:04:58 5	when you're ready. Okay?
6	MS. LUARDE: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: I'm supposing that you got all
8	the documents in order.
9	MR. STAR: Well, we
08:05:08 10	MR. CARNEY: I wouldn't say that, Your
11	Honor.
12	THE COURT: You know, I've been doing this
13	for 31 years, and never once have lawyers the next day
14	said, "Okay, we got all the exhibits in order" according
08:05:21 15	to what I had said the day before.
16	So this is nothing new.
17	MR. CARNEY: We have a couple of
18	objections.
19	THE COURT: All right. We can do it later.
08:05:28 20	All right.
21	(Recess taken).
22	THE COURT: Be seated, please.
23	Okay. Somebody has some objections on the
24	charge?
08:49:54 25	MS. LUARDE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Fire away. 1 2 MS. LUARDE: Thank you. It might be better 3 for me to go to the podium so Sue can hear me okay. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 08:50:11 5 MS. LUARDE: A couple of things, Your 6 Honor. 7 Before I go into the objections, I would like some clarification with regard to the oral 8 9 representations that were made by Mr. Van Leeuwen and 08:50:27 10 Mr. Lowery and Ms. Vitantonio with regard to the number 11 of users that Business One would support. 12 In particular, I understand, based on the 13 instructions, that the agency argument is out and that 14 the oral misrepresentations are no longer in play, but 08:50:49 15 these misrepresentations go to reliance and my clients' 16 reliance on the marketing materials. 17 Based on the materials that he received 18 from SAP, the materials made a statement and the oral 19 representations back that up, and he --08:51:12 20 THE COURT: I'm going to cut you off 21 because I know what the evidence is, but the license 22 agreement bars that for SAP America. And there was no 23 agency relationship between Van Leeuwen or Lowery and SAP 24 So you can use the written material, but not the 08:51:34 25 oral representations, other than Ms. Vitantonio, because

1	the Defense called her as a witness, and her testimony is	
2	here. You can discuss that.	
3	MS. LUARDE: Okay. All right. Your Honor,	
4	a couple things.	
08:51:46 5	We have a lot of objections, I think you	
6	could imagine, with regard to the agency component here,	
7	and I'd like to address that if I may.	
8	THE COURT: You can just do a general	
9	objection. You don't have to rehash everything.	
08:51:59 10	MS. LUARDE: Okay. Your Honor, we would	
11	request and object to the lack of agency instructions	
12	because we believe that LSi was acting with apparent	
13	authority for both SAP AG and SAP America.	
14	THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry, Sharon, but	
08:52:21 15	you're making the same argument. We've had this.	
16	MS. LUARDE: Okay. I just want to make	
17	sure it is clear.	
18	THE COURT: It is. It's very clear.	
19	MS. LUARDE: Okay. I apologize if it's too	
08:52:31 20	much.	
21	The other objection we have to the	
22	instructions, the OJI actually states for essential	
23	elements of fraud that it's not clear and convincing	
24	evidence but preponderance of the evidence, and so I	
08:52:48 25	think the clear and convincing is not correct in the	

1 instructions. 2 THE COURT: Well, we got that right out of 3 Glazer versus Lehman Brothers here in the Sixth Circuit. 4 MS. LUARDE: Yeah, we pulled ours from OJI 08:53:03 5 so I think the standard --THE COURT: Jennifer, get that. It's in my 6 7 office. You know where it is. MS. LUARDE: And the other instruction 8 9 would relate to punitive damages. We notice that there's 08:53:14 10 no punitive damage charge. We believe that with an 11 intentional tort claim such as fraud, that we're entitled 12 to such a charge. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MS. LUARDE: And, Your Honor, I believe 08:53:42 15 that's, you know, since I have to keep this general, 16 those are the objections that we have. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 MR. STAR: Your Honor, very briefly. No 19 objections to the charge whatsoever. 08:53:55 20 I just thought with respect to the verdict 21 sheets, that there was a potential for some confusion to 22 the jury just because in openings and then throughout the 23 last couple of weeks, they have heard about all of these 24 supposed oral representations. And it's very clear from 08:54:10 2.5 the instructions that we're down to simply the question

1 of whether there were false statements in writing in 2 those two exhibits, 314 and 617. 3 My suggestion, if I can be so bold as to 4 make a suggestion, would be on the two verdict sheets, 08:54:29 5 simply to add a phrase at the end of the sentence where 6 presently the sentence reads, "We, the jury, being duly 7 impaneled and sworn, find by clear and convincing evidence in favor of blank on Plaintiff's claim of fraud 8 in the inducement," and I would ask "based on the written 08:54:45 10 representations made in Exhibits 314 or 617." 11 THE COURT: I think the instructions cover 12 that. 13 MR. STAR: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Do you agree with the Plaintiff 08:55:34 15 in its preponderance of the evidence? 16 MR. STAR: Not at all. In fact, we had a 17 proposed jury instruction number 15, evidence required 18 for fraudulent misrepresentation especially where you're 19 alleging, as they are here, a fraud in the inducement to set aside a contract, "That fraud must be proven with 08:55:50 20 21 clear and convincing evidence." 22 That's taken from the Federal Jury Practice 23 and Procedure Instructions. It's also taken from OJI, 24 OJI Instruction 303.07. It also comes from the Sixth 08:56:11 25 Circuit case of *Micrel versus TRW*, Your Honor. I can

1 hand this to you, if Your Honor would like. 2 THE COURT: I had the Glazer case out here 3 somewhere. 4 MR. STAR: Okay. The *Micrel* case is from 08:56:26 5 the Sixth Circuit. The citation is 486 F. 3d 866, Sixth Circuit, 2007. Here's a quote. "When a Plaintiff seeks 6 7 to set aside a written document, clear and convincing 8 evidence of fraud is required." 9 That's also been the holding of the Ohio 08:56:43 10 Supreme Court in a case called Household Financial 11 Corporation versus Altenberg, A-L-T-E-N-B-E-R-G. That's 12 5 Ohio 2d. 190. It's a 1966 Ohio Supreme Court case. 13 "In an action to set aside a contract, clear and 14 convincing evidence of fraud is required." 08:57:06 15 MS. LUARDE: Your Honor, the citation that 16 we have is OJI 449.03. 17 And one other thing that I forgot to raise 18 at the podium, Your Honor, is the law of the case in this 19 particular case with regards to the fraudulent 08:57:29 20 inducement. 21 It's been clear that Judge Wells and 22 Magistrate Judge White concluded that SAP America and SAP 23 AG could also have been found to 24 fraudulently -- fraudulently induce the development 08:57:51 25 agreement itself, which pre-dates the license agreement

by one year. And so that claim also would remain. 1 2 And --3 MR. LAMBERT: Just for the record, also, I 4 don't believe that -- there is a duty to mitigate 08:58:09 5 instruction. I don't think there's a duty to mitigate in 6 a fraud case so I don't think that instruction should be 7 given. I just note that for the record. THE COURT: All right. As to the punitive 8 9 damages, in the event there's an award in favor of the 08:58:32 10 Plaintiff, we will discuss that afterwards, sever that 11 claim. 12 MS. LUARDE: Thank you. 13 MR. LAMBERT: Your Honor, can I just note 14 one final thing with regard to the oral representation 08:59:05 15 argument? 16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 MR. LAMBERT: We've argued in the case that 18 SAP AG and SAP America could still be responsible for the 19 oral misrepresentations if LSi and/or IBIS and/or 08:59:20 20 American Express were acting as conduits through which 21 the misrepresentations were made. In other words, 22 regardless of whether there was agency, if SAP told 23 Van Leeuwen and IBIS that 500 users is appropriate for 24 Business One and allowed them to pass it through to 08:59:41 25 Hodell, we believe under the case law, and I think this

1 was in Judge White's Report & Recommendation, that as 2 long as they made the statement to Van Leeuwen and 3 allowed it to be passed through to Hodell, they could 4 still be responsible for it regardless of whether there's 08:59:55 5 an agency relationship. 6 THE COURT: Well --7 MR. LAMBERT: I believe Your Honor might see it the other way, but I wanted to make that for the 8 9 record. 09:00:08 10 THE COURT: I do. I mean I'm basing it not 11 only on the law but on the license agreement, which is 12 pretty clear that they understood that they weren't 13 disclaiming anybody and wouldn't have had any ability, 14 outside or otherwise, to make any representations. 09:00:19 15 All right. I'm reading from Glazer versus 16 That's a Sixth Circuit appellate case, Lehman Brothers. 17 "Under Ohio law, a Plaintiff must prove six 18 elements in order to prove fraudulent inducement. He 19 must prove those six elements by clear and convincing 09:00:46 20 evidence." 21 And they cite Davis versus Sun Refining and 22 Marketing Company, 109 Appellate 3d. 42, and that's a 23 1996 case, and also in the OJI instructions. It says 24 that "The degree of proof on contracts or to set aside a

document for fraud is clear and convincing evidence."

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That's Cross versus Ledford, a 1954 case from the Ohio 1 2 Supreme Court. So I think I've correctly stated the burden 3 4 of proof and the legal standard for that, that's clear 09:01:28 5 and convincing evidence. 6 All righty. Then we're ready to go. 7 (Proceedings resumed in presence of the jury as follows:) 8 9 THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and 09:04:00 10 gentlemen. 11 THE JURORS: Good morning. 12 THE COURT: Get your sleep last night? 13 All right. Have a seat. 14 As you probably know, the parties have 09:04:10 15 rested their cases, and we've gone over all the necessary 16 legal issues that we have to go over, and now it becomes 17 that part of the trial where I instruct you on the law 18 that applies in the case, and the lawyers have an 19 opportunity to argue their cases to you. 09:04:29 20 What I'm going to do is give some general 21 instructions first about the nature of your duties and responsibilities, the law of the specific claims in this 22 23 case, and then the lawyers will argue their case, after 24 which, I will give you your final or concluding 09:04:51 2.5 instructions.

1 And then you will retire in your deliberations. 2 3 Now, it's important that -- and I have to 4 say, forgive me for reading the instructions, but I do so 09:05:03 5 out of an abundance of caution to ensure that I don't 6 misstate the law to you. 7 And so kind of special day for you because Jayden wanted to come today and he went down and met you, 8 9 didn't he? 09:05:18 10 THE JURORS: Yes. 11 THE COURT: He was excited about that. He 12 was here at, like, 7:15. I think you may be the subject 13 of a book report or something when he goes back to school 14 this fall. 09:05:33 15 Anyway, all right, ladies and gentlemen of 16 the jury, we now come to the part of the trial where the 17 Court gives the jury the law in the case. 18 Before I start, I want to tell you 19 something about the charge to the jury. As I've told you 09:05:45 20 several times, the jury, you, are the trier of the facts, 21 and the Court makes all of the determinations of law. 22 To help you understand the charge and to 23 simplify it, I've divided it into three parts. 24 The first portion of the charge deals with 09:05:59 25 the general law that is applicable in almost every civil

It defines what evidence is, the burden of proof, 1 2 the credibility of the witnesses, and the function of the 3 Court and the jury, and other similar matters. 4 The second area discusses the law that 09:06:16 5 applies in this specific case. I will review with you 6 the law that applies in this case and the various 7 elements of that law. I will also define for you terms that may require definition. As I told you when we 8 began, some of the terms are common and generally 09:06:34 10 understood and do not require definition or explanation. 11 I will then instruct you as to your duties in regards to 12 your findings and any potential verdict. 13 And after I tell you about the law that 14 applies in this case, I will give you instructions 09:06:49 15 concerning your deliberation. This will include the 16 interrogatory or question I'll send back to you and the 17 election of a foreperson and how you'll conduct yourself 18 during your deliberations. 19 Following that, the case will be turned 09:07:02 20 over to you for your consideration. 21 Now, I ask you to follow what I say because 22 every aspect of the law and everything is of equal

Now, you have heard the evidence, but you

have not yet heard the arguments of counsel. It is now

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importance.

1 the duty then of the Court to instruct you on the law 2 that applies in this case. 3 As I told you, the Court and the jury have 4 separate functions. You decide the disputed facts, and 09:07:29 5 the Court provides you with instructions of law. 6 It is your sworn duty to accept these 7 instructions and to apply the law as it is given to you Then that means that you are not permitted to 8 change the law, nor to apply your own conception of what 09:07:48 10 you think the law ought to be. 11 In keeping with your oath then, you will 12 not be swayed or influenced by considerations extraneous 13 to the law and the evidence, such as sympathy for, or 14 bias or prejudice against, either party to this lawsuit. 09:08:04 15 Now, while it is your duty to follow and 16 apply to this case the law that the Court now gives you, 17 remember that you, and you alone, are the judges of the 18 facts. And in this respect, you are to exercise your own 19 judgment without regard to anything which the Court may 09:08:20 20 have said or done during the course of the trial. 21 Now, during the trial, as you know, the 22 Court has been requested to rule upon objections made by 23 both counsel for the Plaintiff and for the Defendant. 24 These objections presented legal questions, and the

Court, in deciding each one of them, has endeavored to

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follow the law. So you will draw no inference of any kind from the manner in which the Court has ruled upon any question of law, nor will you, because of any expression of the Court or other act of the Court, infer that the Court entertains any notion whatsoever as to the facts in this case.

The Court must not, and therefore, does not, seek to invade the province of the jury in determining the issues which you are called upon to decide. Insofar as you are concerned, the Court has no opinion on the matters which it is your responsibility to decide.

Now, in this case what you have before you -- I'm just giving you a general overview, you know what it's about, but when you go through a case and you hear a lot of things, some things may be relevant to your consideration, and some things may not be, depending on what the final claim or claims in the case are.

In this case, the claims are the Plaintiff, Hodell-Natco, has filed a lawsuit against two entities. It's SAP America and SAP AG. And in those claims, they say they were fraudulently induced to enter into the license agreement, and as a result of that fraudulent inducement, they have suffered some damage. And that's what you're here to decide. But I'll get into that as we

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go along. Okay. That's just generally what the claim is, and you know that, you've heard that throughout the trial.

Now, at the commencement of trial, counsel for the Plaintiff and counsel for the Defendant addressed to you in what we have referred to as opening statements. In those opening statements, they sought to outline for you what they expected the evidence to show. In short order, they'll be presenting final arguments, and I'll give you a comment about how to consider final arguments when we come to that time.

Now, opening statements, though, and closing arguments are proper in an effort to assist you, but you are instructed that they do not constitute evidence and, therefore, will not be so considered by you. Nor will you consider as evidence any testimony which the Court may have withdrawn from your consideration or has instructed you to disregard.

So whenever reference is made to evidence upon which this case is to be decided, the jury will understand that the evidence includes all the testimony that you heard from the mouths of the several witnesses who testified here during the course of the trial, together with any exhibits that have been offered and received into evidence during the course of the trial and

will go with you in your jury room, and any stipulations or admissions like we talked about back on the first day.

Now, evidence may be either direct or circumstantial. I mean, I'm sure you've all heard those terms, right? Direct evidence is a recital of facts by witnesses who have actual knowledge as to what transpired. It is the testimony given by a witness who has actually seen or heard the things concerning which that witness has testified.

Now, circumstantial evidence, on the other hand, is proof of facts or circumstances from which the jury may infer other connected facts or related facts which naturally and logically follow according to the common experience of mankind.

Now, back in the days when I was a lawyer, and I heard Judges give these instructions about direct and circumstantial evidence, sometimes I was confused and I thought I knew what I was talking about as a lawyer.

And so I try to give a little example about this so you can understand.

Now, direct evidence is something perceived by the senses. Okay? So right now, if I gave you an example, you're all looking at me, I hope, and then I take my left index finger and I say that and I touch it here on this piece of wood. You could all come and

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testify that you saw me put my left index finger on that piece of wood on July 1st, 2015 at about 9:10 a.m. in the morning. All right? Because you saw me do it. That would be direct evidence of it.

Now, if we all left the courtroom, and I did the same thing, I still put my left index finger on that piece of wood, right? So if somebody wanted to be able to prove that I did that, how would they go about it? Because no one saw me do it. No one smelled me do it, heard me do it, felt me do it, right? Nothing perceived by the five senses.

So when you watch NCI Los Angeles or whatever those shows are, Law & Order I guess is the better one, you've all seen fingerprint evidence testimony or things in the media, that's a legit art. So what happens is a fingerprint technician would come in or police officer and would testify that, yeah, listen, we've proved that no two fingerprints are alike, everybody's fingerprint is unique. And so you could say okay, I believe that.

And then the technician could come in and say that we are able to lift fingerprints and then compare them with known prints to make a positive identification. So if they, a technician came in here and went to that piece of wood, what they would do,

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you've all seen it, it's a dark piece of wood, they would put white powder and if it's a light piece of wood, they would put black powder, and they put it on there and you could actually, from the sweat and ridges in your skin, it may leave an imprint. So they could dust that, and put the powder on and dust it with a little brush and then they look at it and then they take a piece of latex tape and put it on it and lift that.

That's called a latent fingerprint, okay.

And you've heard that term. So the technician could look at that and take it back to the lab and they have a comparison microscope and they have, believe it or not, a system where all our fingerprints are in, they can just push a button, and if there's a match, it does it automatically and then pulls up, would pull up my left index finger and then the technician would look at it and compare the ridges and then, as an expert, could come in and say, "Yep, the left index finger latent print I lifted from that piece of wood on July 1st matches perfectly my known left index finger."

All right. So all that I told you, direct evidence, that's what the technician testifies to. But now where is the circumstantial evidence? The circumstantial evidence is you could draw an inference from that direct evidence that some day, at some point, I

put my left index finger on that piece of wood. Okay?

That's the reasonable inference you could draw from that.

And sometimes circumstantial evidence is even more powerful than direct evidence. Why? Because sometimes people say that circumstantial evidence doesn't lie because if you believe that, that means I actually did put my left index finger on that piece of wood; whereas, you might not believe somebody who said I saw him do it. It's a question.

So when I give that example, it's kind of a long-winded example, but it shows there are two types of evidence, direct and circumstantial. The law says neither one is any greater or any lesser of evidence.

Then it's up to the jury to decide which evidence you want to believe and how much weight you put on it. And every case, believe it or not, has both circumstantial and direct evidence.

Now, I talked about an inference. And an inference is a reasonable deduction of fact. Remember how I explained that? Which logically follows from other facts established by the evidence which you may, but are not required, to make. But you may not build one inference upon another inference.

What does that mean? That means you could infer that I put my left index finger on that piece of

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1 wood, right, from the evidence, but you couldn't 2 make -- draw another inference in saying when I did it. 3 That's building one inference upon another inference 4 because the fingerprint wouldn't tell you when I did it. 09:16:47 5 It just would say I did it, okay? 6 Although you may not build one inference 7 upon another inference but you may make more than one inference from the same set of facts or circumstances. 8 Those are decisions for the jury to decide. 09:17:01 10 Now, it is the law which you shall consider 11 in your deliberations in this case that a party who 12 asserts the affirmative of a proposition, that is, a 13 person who claims that certain facts exist, must prove it 14 or them by the greater weight of the evidence. 09:17:16 15 Now, there are two different types of 16 burdens of proof in this case: Clear and convincing 17 evidence and preponderance. I'll explain it as we go 18 along, and I think you'll understand when I finish with 19 all this. Now, having considered all the evidence, 09:17:31 20 21 what you must do is determine whether the parties have 22 met their respective obligations of proving their claims. 23 Now, I said generally the party asserting a 24 proposition to be true has the burden of proof as to that 09:17:45 25 proposition. Burden of proof means the duty of producing

evidence to lead you to believe that the facts are as 1 2 that claimant contends. 3 So when a particular party has the burden 4 of proof on a particular issue, that party must prove the 09:18:00 5 facts material to that issue by the greater weight of the 6 evidence. 7 The burden of proof, then, rests upon the Plaintiff in this case to prove their claim by clear and 8 convincing evidence the essential and material allegation 09:18:16 10 of the complaint which are denied by the Defendant. 11 Now, these affirmative allegations denied 12 by the Defendants constitute the issue or issues of fact 13 which the Plaintiff has the burden of proof by clear and 14 convincing evidence. 09:18:28 15 What do we mean by that? To be clear and convincing, the evidence must have more than simply a 16 17 greater weight than the evidence opposed to it and must 18 produce in your minds a firm belief or conviction about 19 the truth of the matter. 09:18:46 20 Now, as the sole Judges of the facts, you 21 are also the sole Judges of the credibility of the 22 witnesses and the weight to be given to each person's 23 testimony. 24 To weigh the evidence, you must consider 09:18:57 25 the credibility or believability of each person who

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testified, so you will apply the tests of truthfulness which you apply in your own daily lives.

And in determining the credibility of any witness, you should consider the witness's interests or bias in the outcome of the verdict, if any; the witness' appearance, manner, and demeanor while testifying before you; the witness' candor and frankness or lack of candor and frankness; the consistency of that witness' testimony with the other known facts in the case; the witness' memory or lack of memory; the witness' intelligence or lack of it; and the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the witness' testimony, and the probability of that witness knowing the truth of the facts and circumstances established by the evidence which, in your good judgment, would add to or detract from that person's credibility and the weight you give to that witness' testimony, and which will enable you to determine the degree of credibility which you assign to each witness.

Now, you are instructed that one way of impeaching any witness is by showing that that same witness has made a different or contradictory statement or statements on the same point on a former occasion. If you find from the evidence that any witness has been impeached in this manner, you may take that into consideration in determining that person's credibility

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and the weight you give to that witness' testimony. And you are instructed that you are not bound to believe something to be a fact simply because a witness has stated it to be a fact.

If you believe from all the evidence that that witness was mistaken or has testified falsely concerning such alleged fact, you may believe or disbelieve that witness as you see fit.

You are not required, then, to believe what a witness has testified to merely because the statement was made on the witness stand or under oath. You may believe all, or part, or none of what any witness has said in accordance with the credit to which you feel that witness is entitled to in the exercise of your honest and impartial judgment.

As a matter of law, then, you may believe a portion of the testimony of a particular witness and disbelieve the rest of that witness' testimony, or you are privileged to believe all the testimony of a particular witness, or you may disbelieve all the testimony of any witness. Those are judgments for the jury to make.

Now, if statements in a deposition differ from the testimony given by the same witness in the courtroom, you may consider them to test the credibility

or the believability of that witness.

Evidence has been introduced consisting of transcript questions and answers that were previously asked to various witnesses. Such evidence is also to be considered according to the usual test, normal test, that are applied to all witnesses.

Also, you did hear in this case certain expert testimony that has been given. Now, men and women learned in special sciences or, I always have a hard time with this word, peculiarly, I got it, adapted to explain and elucidate a given set of facts in a case are called expert witnesses.

The purpose of such expert witness testimony is to assist the jury in judging the facts in order to bring such facts within the better understanding of the jury, if they can. Certain questions may have been asked or propounded in this case and answers given to them by those so-called expert witnesses. In some questions, the facts embodied have been assumed by the witness to be true.

If you find that the assumed facts forming the basis of an expert opinion are not true, or -- and/or whether the assumed facts forming the basis of any expert's opinions are unreliable and/or are not worthy of belief in your good judgment, then you may use such

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information to determine what credit, if any, you are to give to the testimony of any such expert.

In other words, just like with all other witnesses, you should weigh and evaluate the testimony of any expert witnesses by considering their background, knowledge, skill, and experience in the subject on which they have rendered an opinion, and considering whether the facts upon which that opinion was based were established to your satisfaction.

Now, this case also should be decided or considered and decided by you as an action between persons of equal standing in the community, of equal worth, and holding the same or similar situations in life.

A corporation is entitled to the same fair trial at your hands as any private individual. All persons, including corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations, and other organizations stand equal before the law and are to be dealt with as equals in a Court of justice.

When a corporation is involved, of course, is may act only through natural persons as its agents or employees, and in general, any agent or employee of a corporation may bind the corporation by his or her acts and declarations made while acting within the scope of

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his or her authority that was delegated to him or her by 1 2 the corporation or within the scope of his or her duties 3 as an employee of that particular corporation. 4 And as I have mentioned to you, a number of exhibits and testimony related to them have been 09:24:30 5 6 introduced. 7 First, ladies and gentlemen, the numbering or the lettering of the exhibits that you take to the 8 jury room may or may not follow consecutively. A couple 09:24:42 10 reasons for this. First, the party that marked the 11 exhibit may not have offered it into evidence or, second, 12 for some legal reason or procedural ruling, the Court may 13 not have permitted that exhibit into evidence. 14 Rest assured that you will have all the 09:24:58 15 evidence or exhibits that were properly marked and 16 properly received into evidence, and you will not have 17 any others. 18 And we talked about the demonstrative 19 boards that they had. Some were marked, some were not. It's up to the lawyers. They decide which ones they want 09:25:12 20 21 to go. Some of them are just copies of other documents 22 that you'll have with you when you retire to begin your 23 deliberations. 24 One final comment about exhibits. A lot of

times people ask if you can get testimony read back to

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1 The answer generally is no, even though the ladies 2 are taking everything down. We frown on giving or 3 reading back portions of any testimony because it may 4 highlight that certain portion when you're supposed to 09:25:47 5 take all the evidence together to come to your decision. 6 On the other hand, if you come to an 7 impasse where you say, "I just can't, we can't reach a decision without it," you can always make a request to 8 the Court, and I'll take that into consideration. So I'm 09:26:01 10 not completely foreclosing that possibility. 11 Now, as to exhibits, it's just like 12 testimony; it's up to the jury to decide what weight, if 13 any, that you give to any exhibit. 14 I'm now going to instruct you on the law as 09:26:15 15 to the specific claims in this case. And when I say in 16 these instructions that a party has the burden of proof 17 on any proposition or use the suppression "if you find or 18 if you decide," that means you must be persuaded 19 considering all the evidence in the case as to the claim, first, that the Plaintiff has proved that by clear and 09:26:33 20 21 convincing evidence. And then when you get to damages, 22 I'll talk about what preponderance of the evidence is. 23 Now, in this case Hodell asserts that it 24 received certain false representations upon which it

relied in deciding to enter into the license agreement.

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1 Hodell does not allege that it received any direct, 2 verbal, false representation from SAP, but Hodell does 3 allege that it received false written representations 4 from SAP AG and SAP America in the form of marketing 09:27:13 5 literature concerning Business One. 6 Specifically, Hodell asserts that it relied 7 on the representations made by SAP AG and/or SAP America in Exhibits 314 and 617, including the following 8 statements: "SAP Business One brief. Quote, the 09:27:36 10 solution helps emerging businesses from those with 10 to 11 several hundred employees to streamline their operational 12 and managerial processes." 13 That's Exhibit 314.2. 14 "SAP solution brief. Quote, whether you 09:27:54 15 have 5 employees or 500, the solution helps emerging 16 businesses streamline their operational and managerial 17 processes." That's Exhibit 314.5. 18 "SAP Business One Solution effectively 19 supports companies with as low as 10 and as many as 09:28:13 20 several hundred employees." That's in Exhibit 617.6. 21 SAP AG and SAP America deny that any 2.2. misrepresentation was made to Hodell and assert that the 23 statements in their marketing literature were true. 24 A claim of fraud in the inducement arises 09:28:35 25 when a party is induced to enter into an agreement

through fraud or misrepresentation. A claim of 1 2 fraudulent inducement asserts that a misrepresentation of 3 facts outside the agreement or other wrongful conduct 4 induced a party to enter into the agreement. 09:28:54 5 There can be no recovery for fraud in the 6 inducement when the allegedly fraudulent statement 7 contradicts the unambiguous terms of the final written contract. As a matter of law, then, a party cannot 8 justifiably rely on a prior statement that contradicts 09:29:12 10 the unambiguous terms in a written contract. 11 To prove fraudulent inducement, then, 12 Hodell must demonstrate the same elements necessary to 13 prove an action for fraud. So Hodell must prove by clear 14 and convincing evidence each of the following elements: 09:29:30 15 1. A false representation of fact was made 16 with knowledge of its falsity or with utter disregard and 17 recklessness about its falsity that knowledge may be 18 concluded and found. 19 And, two, the representation was material 09:29:51 20 to the transaction. 21 3. The representation was made with the 22 intent of misleading Hodell into relying upon it. 23 And, four, Hodell was justified in relying 24 on the representation and did, in fact, so rely. 09:30:08 25 And, five, Hodell was injured, and the

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injury was proximately caused by its reliance on the representation.

The representation must be material; that is, it must be important, necessary, or having influence in the transaction. It must also be so substantial and important that it influenced the person to whom it was made or from whom -- that's not it -- to whom it was made.

A representation is false when it is not substantially true. The truth or falsity of a representation depends on the natural and obvious meanings of the words, taking into consideration all of the surrounding circumstances.

A person knows a representation is false when he is aware that it is not substantially true.

A representation is made with utter disregard and recklessness when the person who makes the representation is completely careless or indifferent to the consequences or the risk that the representation will cause the person to whom it is made to do or not to do certain things.

Recklessly means wantonly, with indifference to consequences. If a person makes a representation without knowing whether it is true or not, or makes it without regard to its truth or falsity, or to

1 its possible consequences, he may be found to have made 2 the representation recklessly. 3 If a person has no knowledge of a fact but 4 asserted it as true when it was false, you may find that 09:32:00 5 he made the representation with utter disregard and 6 recklessness. 7 A representation recklessly made without knowledge of the truth is the same as a false 8 representation knowingly made. 09:32:14 10 A person intends to mislead another to rely 11 on a representation when it is his purpose to mislead. A 12 person's intent is known only to himself, unless he 13 expresses it to others or indicates it by his conduct. 14 Intent is determined from the way in which 09:32:33 15 the representation is made, the means used, and all the 16 facts and circumstances in evidence. 17 Rarely is the subjective intent of any 18 party alleged to have committed fraud provable by direct 19 evidence. Fraud must be measured by objective standards. 09:32:51 20 The existence of intent to mislead or defraud must be considered under the totality of all the circumstances 21 2.2. before you. 23 There is a justifiable reliance in a 24 representation when a person of ordinary care would rely

on it under the same or similar circumstances.

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1 Hodell must be directly damaged by the 2 reliance on the representation. This means that the 3 damage was caused by the representations in a natural and 4 continuous sequence and without which the damage would 09:33:23 5 not have occurred. 6 Where an original act is wrongful and in a 7 natural and continuous sequence produces a result which would not have taken place without the act, proximate 8 cause is established. And the fact that some other act 09:33:41 10 unites with the original act does not relieve the initial 11 offender from liability. Even where an act is not the 12 sole cause of the injury, that act can still be 13 sufficient to satisfy the element of proximate cause so 14 long as it put in motion the sequence of events that lead 09:33:58 15 to the injury. 16 Remote cause or condition, a person is not 17 responsible for damage to another if his or her act is a 18 remote cause and not a proximate cause. A cause is 19 remote when the result could not have been reasonably 09:34:14 20 foreseen or anticipated as being the likely cause of any 21 damage. 22 Under Ohio law, certain types of 23 representations cannot constitute a misrepresentation. 24 Future act. A misrepresentation must also

relate to an existing fact. Ordinarily, a statement

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1 about a future act and what a person intends to do in the 2 future does not relate to an existing fact and cannot be 3 the basis of a claim for misrepresentation unless the 4 person who made the statement did so with a present 09:34:47 5 intent to act contrary to the statement. 6 Opinions. Expressions of opinions, even 7 though false, are not a basis for misrepresentation. Puffing. Boastful assertions or highly 8 9 exaggerated descriptions or claims are puffing or 09:35:06 10 bragging and are not false representations. Sometimes it 11 is called dealer's talk or trade talk. 12 So if you find that Hodell has proved by 13 clear and convincing evidence all of the elements of 14 fraud against one or both of the Defendants, your verdict 09:35:22 15 would then be in favor of Hodell and you would then 16 consider the subject or the issue of damages. 17 However, if you find that Hodell has failed 18 to prove by clear and convincing evidence any one or more 19 of the elements of fraud against one or both of the 09:35:38 20 Defendants, your verdict must be for that Defendant or 21 those Defendants against whom one or more of the elements 22 was not proven and you would enter the verdict 23 accordingly, and you would not consider the subject of 24 damages.

Now, if you find in favor of Hodell on its

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1 claim of fraudulent inducement as to either/or both of 2 the Defendants, Hodell is entitled to recover, as 3 compensatory damages, such damages as will fairly 4 compensate Hodell for the wrong suffered; that is, the 09:36:09 5 damages sustained by reasons of the fraud or deceit and 6 which have naturally and proximately resulted therefrom. 7 If you do find for Hodell, you will decide from a preponderance of the evidence what amount of money 8 will reasonably compensate Hodell for the damages 09:36:27 10 directly caused by the fraudulent inducement. 11 In the event that you are deliberating on 12 the subject of damages, you may consider the evidence, if 13 any, related to the subject of Hodell's increased 14 overhead expense, out-of-pocket expenses, and/or training 09:36:44 15 expenses. 16 You are not to consider any other damages, 17 including potential attorney fees, costs, or punitive 18 damages. And then punitive damages are really those 19 damages awarded to punish a party, but you're not to 09:36:58 20 consider either potential attorneys' fees, costs, or 21 punitive damages. 22 The issue of attorney fees, costs, and/or 23 punitive damages are not subjects for the jury to 24 consider.

Now, the general rule regarding damages in

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a civil case is that they must be proven with certainty, 1 2 but the amount may be reasonably estimated. 3 Damages are not rendered uncertain because 4 they cannot be calculated with exact -- with absolute 09:37:26 5 exactness. It is sufficient if a reasonable basis of 6 7 computation is afforded, although the result may only be 8 an approximate. In other words, damages need not be 09:37:37 10 calculated to a mathematical certainty. 11 Now, SAP claims that Hodell failed to 12 mitigate its damages. If SAP proves by a preponderance 13 of the evidence that Hodell did not make reasonable 14 efforts under the facts and circumstances in evidence to 09:37:51 15 avoid loss or lessen damages caused by SAP's 16 misrepresentation, you should not allow damages that 17 could have been avoided by reasonable efforts to avoid 18 any loss. 19 Hodell, however, is not required to take measures that would involve undue risk, burden, or 09:38:05 20 21 humiliation. 22 Now, what is a preponderance of the 23 evidence in comparison to clear and convincing evidence? 24 Preponderance of the evidence is the greater weight of 09:38:19 25 the evidence; that is, the evidence that you believe

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because it outweighs or overbalances in your minds the evidence that's opposed to it.

Preponderance means evidence that is more probable, more persuasive, or of a greater probative value. Remember, it is the quality of the evidence that must be weighed, and quality is not necessarily identical to quantity or the greater number of witnesses or exhibits presented during the trial.

In determining whether any issue has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence, you should consider all of the evidence, regardless of who produced it. If the weight of the evidence on any issue is equally balanced or if you are unable to determine which side of the issue has — which side of an issue has the preponderance, the party who has the burden of proof has not then established that issue by a preponderance of the evidence.

Now, I do know that evidence in lawsuits is not always clear and unquestionable, so I don't expect you to decide the issues' uncertainties. On the other hand, you must not be satisfied with mere possibilities. Injustice could easily result if you awarded a verdict or a decision to a party who's only possibly entitled to it.

Your answers to the issues on damages must be based on probability, what is probably the truth, what

1 is more likely the truth than not. Another way of 2 expressing that function is that you are to decide those 3 issues according to the preponderance of the evidence, 4 regardless of who produced it. Now, the fact that I have instructed you on 09:39:51 5 6 the proper measure of damages should not be considered as 7 indicating any view of mine as to which party is entitled to a verdict in the case. 8 The instructions as to the measure of 09:40:04 10 damages are given for your guidance only in the event you 11 should find in favor of the Plaintiff from clear and 12 convincing evidence in the case in accordance with all 13 the other instructions. 14 Okay. Now, that concludes my general 09:40:17 15 instructions, and I'm going to turn the case over to the 16 lawyers at this point, and then when they're finished, 17 I'll give my concluding comments about how to conduct 18 yourself in the jury room and other such procedural 19 matters. 09:40:30 20 Now, final arguments. I mentioned to you 21 in opening statements, the lawyers stood before you and

in opening statements, the lawyers stood before you and gave you an outline or an overview of what that lawyer or those lawyers thought the evidence was going to show during the course of the trial.

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Now in final arguments you've heard all the

evidence. They get to stand before you and go over what 1 2 they think the evidence was as it was presented during 3 the course of the trial. 4 Now, sometimes, though, none of these 09:41:02 5 lawyers, let me tell you honestly, none of them would 6 ever intentionally try to mislead you. So if they say 7 something that they claim is in the evidence, and you don't remember it, you call on your good judgment as to 8 what the testimony and other evidence actually was. 09:41:20 10 You know this, these lawyers have been with 11 this case for a long time. They've talked to witnesses 12 outside the courtroom, they've read depositions, they've 13 read documents, and so if they say something that you 14 don't recall from the evidence, it may be just a 09:41:32 15 misstatement based on something that they may have heard 16 or thought outside the courtroom. Or on the other hand, 17 your memory may be short on it. So you just, at the end 18 of the day, you have to decide what you heard in court. 19 Don't necessarily rely on what any lawyer says. 09:41:47 20 Second thing is is in final arguments, the 21 lawyers are permitted to, in an effort to persuade you to 22 their position, draw what they think are reasonable 23 inferences that can be drawn from the evidence. 24 Now, you can accept what the lawyer says as

a reasonable inference or reject them. That's a decision

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you have to make. Ultimately, any reasonable inference 1 2 to be drawn from the evidence has to be drawn by you, the 3 jury. 4 The lawyers are permitted to argue before you, the jury, in an effort to assist you on 09:42:19 5 6 understanding the evidence and obviously in an effort to 7 persuade you to their position. What any lawyer says simply is not 8 9 evidence. All right? So don't substitute what a lawyer 09:42:32 10 says for the evidence for what you found to be the 11 testimony or other evidence during the course of the 12 trial. 13 Because the Plaintiff has the burden of 14 proof, the law says the Plaintiff must proceed first and 09:42:43 15 give their opening argument. Then when they're 16 concluded, the Defense has a chance to give their 17 argument. And then when they're finished, because the 18 Plaintiff has the burden of proof, they get a chance to 19 finish and give the final argument to you, after which, I 09:42:58 20 will give you your final instructions and the case will 21 be given to you for your consideration. 22 So I'll let the Plaintiff take a couple 23 minutes to get set and fixed up if they want to do that.

You can stand up and stretch and when they're ready,

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we'll get going.

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1	Who is going first for you? All right.
2	Sharon, how long do you think?
3	MS. LUARDE: About an hour and a half.
4	THE COURT: Could you tell me during your
09:43:26 5	presentation a good time to break if you want, or if you
6	don't want to break, we'll go the whole time.
7	MS. LUARDE: That's fine. I'll be happy to
8	do that.
9	THE COURT: It's your judgment.
09:43:34 10	MS. LUARDE: Okay. Is it okay if I run to
11	the restroom real quick?
12	THE COURT: Sure no.
13	(Laughter)
14	MS. LUARDE: Good morning.
09:48:47 15	THE JURORS: Good morning.
16	MS. LUARDE: I want to thank all of you for
17	your time the last couple of weeks. I know learning
18	about DI API and two-tier architecture is just a really
19	interesting topic. So thank you for that.
09:49:00 20	We're here today, you've heard a lot of
21	evidence during this trial, and we're here today for one
22	clear reason, and that reason is was Hodell lied to about
23	Business One's capabilities? And based on everything
24	you've seen, the answer to that is yes. They were
09:49:31 25	absolutely lied to during the sales process and even

after the sales process.

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And, in fact, there really can't be much of a dispute about this. We know Dan Kraus, and you saw Dan Kraus. He was their vice president in charge of sales, and he came in to testify. And during his testimony, Dan Kraus actually said that he didn't know about any limitations with regard to Business One and its user size. He wasn't aware of any whatsoever.

And Dan Kraus, as the vice president of sales, you can draw an inference from that that he wasn't telling anyone that sold Business One, knew of any limitations. He wasn't telling people that they knew of any limitations because he didn't know of any limitations.

We also know that Ralf Mehnert-Meland said that the product was oversold. We also know that Dirk Boessmann, who was the developer at SAP, said that Business One would fail due to overselling. We also know that Udi Ziv, you've all seen Exhibit 69 and you get to see it again, Udi Ziv, let's talk for just a minute about Udi Ziv.

Udi Ziv was the head of development for Business One in Israel. Udi Ziv didn't report to the president of the company. His testimony was that he reported directly to the Board of Directors. Udi Ziv was

identified by Geoff Ashley as the guy who knew about 1 2 Business One. Udi Ziv was in charge of the development 3 team. He knew exactly what Business One's capabilities 4 were and were not. And Udi Ziv -- Kim, if you could pull up 09:51:23 5 6 Exhibit 69, and if you could scroll down, Kim. And 7 again, Kim. Blow up this portion. Udi Ziv wrote, "I honestly do not know what to tell you. Someone has sold 8 to the wrong customer, which is way above any sane B1 09:52:11 10 Sweet Spot. 120 users." 11 This is what the head of the development 12 team for Business One is writing, and he uses "WAY" in 13 all caps, and he has three exclamation points, and he's 14 very clear that 120 users is way above what Business One 09:52:34 15 can handle. 16 And I submit to you, based on what we've 17 heard, SAP knew this way back in 2004 and 2003 when Hodell-Natco was actually looking at purchasing this 18 19 product. 09:52:48 20 The development team knew it. Udi Ziv knew 21 the minute he saw the user count, he knew it. And that's 22 why he sent this e-mail. 23 We also have another document going to this 24 exact point, and that's from Geoff Ashley. And Geoff 09:53:08 25 Ashley, you recall, he was on this screen and appeared by

remote video, and Geoff Ashley actually authored an 1 2 e-mail -- and, Kim, if you can pull it up, it's Exhibit 3 180. 4 If you look at this document, dated April 16th, 2007, Geoff Ashley, he's writing to Michael 09:53:34 5 6 Sotnick, and Michael Sotnick is pretty high up in the 7 corporation, and Ralf Mehnert-Meland, who you met here during the trial. 8 Geoff Ashley writes, down here, "There were 9 09:53:53 10 many discussions with Dan Lowery and others within his 11 organization stressing that this, quote, unquote, 12 opportunity was suspect from day one." 13 What does he mean by that? It's pretty 14 clear to me. They knew from the get-go, they knew from 09:54:12 15 the very moment that Hodell-Natco identified their needs, 16 that Business One would never support Hodell-Natco and 17 their ERP needs. It never would work. And they knew it. 18 SAP knew it. 19 You know, part of why we're here today is 09:54:47 20 due to the overselling of the product, and I wanted to 21 put these documents right in front of you before I talked 22 a little bit about Hodell-Natco. And I want to spend

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As you learned during the testimony,

just a second talking about Hodell and talking about Otto

and Kevin Reidl and Hodell-Natco itself.

1 Hodell-Natco is a small, family-owned business, located 2 here in Cleveland, Ohio. And they're a warehouse 3 distribution facility. You know all this. They ship 4 fasteners and parts. And you saw Otto and Kevin on the stand. 09:55:19 5 6 Otto and Kevin, in my opinion, are intelligent, 7 articulate, savvy businessmen. They're sincere and they're honest and they're hard-working, and there is no 8 way Otto Reidl or Kevin Reidl would invest close to a 09:55:40 10 million dollars in a computer system that would never 11 work. 12 They wouldn't do it. 13 And to believe what SAP is telling you, 14 that Otto Reidl didn't conduct enough of an 09:55:57 15 investigation, that they just were making things up --16 you have to discount everything that these two gentlemen 17 have told you. 18 Instead, you have to believe current SAP 19 employees who were trotted up here one after another on 09:56:22 20 the stand. And I'll get to this later about some of the 21 inconsistencies during their own testimony here at trial. 22 Kim, if you could, I'd like to put up 23 Exhibit 314, please. So Hodell-Natco, back in 2003, 24 decided that they needed a new ERP system. And why did

they need it? Well, they had been using the FACTS system

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1 for almost 14 years, which is a really long time for a 2 computer system. And they needed a system that would 3 grow with their company. And I think you've heard the 4 testimony, I thought it came out fairly clear that 09:57:17 5 Hodell-Natco grew through acquisition, that they would 6 actually buy their competitors. They would absorb them 7 into their family, and they would continue to have a growth rate of 13 or 14% annually per year. 8 And so the FACTS system was out-of-date and it simply didn't work for them anymore, and so Otto Reidl 09:57:35 10 11 actually undertook a search to find a new ERP system. 12 And so Otto and Kevin got together and put their heads 13 together, agreed that they needed a new system, and they 14 came up with certain parameters for that system. 09:57:55 15 You know, before we invest this money, what 16 does the system have to do? What do we need it to do? 17 Number one, scalability. And we've heard a 18 lot about scalability. They needed a system that would 19 They knew that they needed 120 licenses initially. 09:58:15 20 They knew that they needed to grow up to three to 500 21 users, and they knew this because they had plans to grow 22 through acquisition.

Historically they have done that, and that was their future plan. They were very clear on this need.

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1 They also needed a system that could be 2 customized. They needed a system that could support the 3 fastener industry. They needed a system that could 4 handle a large number of SKUs, a large number of 09:58:47 5 inventory parts. 6 And we heard testimony about the inventory 7 parts. There are about 40,000 inventory parts, but then when you take a bulk package of bolts or nuts and you put 8 it into different size packages, it creates another SKU. 09:59:04 10 So they had about 40,000 inventory parts, 11 and about 150,000 SKUs. And the computer system had to 12 be large enough to handle that. 13 The system also had to be able to be 14 efficient and more efficient than what they had under 09:59:22 15 FACTS because otherwise, why would you switch? Why would 16 you move from a system that was working to a system that 17 didn't work? You wanted to build an efficiency. And 18 that was really important to them. They wanted to 19 increase their productivity, increase their efficiency 09:59:40 20 rate, and have a better bottom line. I mean, that's what 21 companies do. 22 They were also really interested in SAP 23 because SAP holds itself out as one of the world leaders 24 in ERP software systems. That's what they say. "We're

the best." That's their claim.

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1 And, in fact, if you look at some of their 2 recent annual statements, they have about 16,000 3 employees worldwide. SAP is a really big company, and 4 with all that personnel, you would believe that you would 10:00:20 5 have great support. And that was important to Hodell. That was important to Kevin. That was important to Otto. 6 7 They wanted to have a system that would work for them. 8 That was key for them. What they didn't know is even though they 10:00:43 10 had all of this criteria and ultimately selected Business 11 One, what they didn't know -- and these are Geoff 12 Ashley's words, Geoff Ashley's testimony -- Business One 13 was not ready for prime time. It just wasn't. 14 They knew it. Geoff Ashley knew it. We saw his last e-mail. Udi Ziv knew it. Dan Kraus knew 10:01:01 15 16 it. They knew it. 17 So Otto and Kevin determined the parameters 18 they needed for the purchase of a new system. And Otto 19 actually conducted due diligence. You heard his 10:01:23 20 testimony. He didn't just latch on to the first thing he 21 came across. He took a trip to Chicago, and he looked at 22 Profit 21. He also looked at a program called Take 23 Stock, and he looked at a variety of different ERP 24 systems before he landed on Business One. 10:01:41 25 And, in fact, he came across Business One

when he was here in Cleveland. He went to the trade 1 2 show, and he, you know, walked around, looked at 3 different booths, met with different people, gave them 4 some information, and lo and behold, they reached out to 10:02:02 5 him. And who reached out to him? It was 6 7 American Express. And AmEx has their own Business One Edition. And that was his first contact with a channel 8 9 partner about Business One. 10:02:16 10 And actually, Kim, we'll switch to Exhibit 11 617. And let's take a close look at this document. Here 12 we are on Page 1, October 1st, 2003, and it's from 13 Heather Devereaux, and she's sending documents to Otto. 14 The AmEx Edition. And, Kim, if you could flip to the 10:02:48 15 next page. 16 And here we are, the second page, the first 17 page of the American Express Edition document, and this 18 document down here in the corner -- Kim, if you can blow 19 that up for me -- is an SAP channel partner logo. Otto 10:03:14 20 read every bit of this information. Kim, if you could 21 scroll to the next page. 22 He read everything on this page. And the 23 next page, Kim. He read about the financing program, and 24 he read this about, "New solutions for small and midsize businesses." 10:03:42 25

And, Kim, if you could, I believe on the 1 2 next page. And all of this information was incredibly 3 important to Mr. Reidl in making his decision. And what 4 really caught his eye was this: "The SAP Business One 10:04:09 5 Solution effectively supports companies with as few as 6 ten and as many as several hundred employees." 7 That was critical for Hodell. Why? Because they were growing. They needed a system that 8 9 could grow. 10:04:33 10 They also met with Ms. Vitantonio, and you 11 saw Ms. Vitantonio testify. She actually is currently 12 working for SAP, but at the time, she worked at AmEx, and 13 she was the channel partner for SAP for the AmEx Edition. 14 And she testified that she met with Otto Reidl and had a 10:04:57 15 couple phone calls with Otto Reidl, and you'll recall, 16 she had very detailed notes where they had what was 17 called a discovery meeting, and during that meeting, she 18 took down a lot of information about the database size, 19 the number of SKUs, and other information that was 10:05:14 20 relevant to the decision to put together a proposal for 21 Business One. 22 Ms. Vitantonio, because Business One was 23 new to the United States, she actually had to work pretty 24 closely with SAP in order to make sure that the product

would work for Hodell. So she worked with her technical

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1 people who talked to SAP's technical people, and in fact 2 they concluded, based on the information they had, that 3 Business One would be a fit. 4 You also recall, again, because of the importance of scalability, that Otto Reidl testified that 10:05:55 5 6 he specifically asked about whether this system was 7 scalable and whether it would accommodate the number of users that Hodell would require. That was important to 8 That was important to their company. He wasn't 10:06:19 10 going to throw money away on something that wouldn't 11 work. That's not going to happen. 12 Ms. Vitantonio, her notes didn't reflect 13 300, but what she did say in her testimony is that she 14 was sure she probably did talk about scalability with 10:06:37 15 Otto, "Yeah, I talked to him about scalability. I talked 16 to him about growth." 17 What we do know then is that a proposal was submitted, and the proposal was eventually turned down 18 19 because of the cost factor. 10:07:04 20 What SAP is claiming with this 21 document -- and, Kim, if you could go back to 314. 22 314, we have the SAP Business One brief. And again, this 23 is another piece of documentation that Mr. Reidl

received, and both Kevin and Otto reviewed this material.

And they reviewed every single page in the document.

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And, Kim, if you could flip.

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And here, on Page 2, we see, "SAP Business One provides robust and fully integrated financial and sales management capabilities, and it gives managers on-demand access to critical real-time information for better decision-making. The solution helps emerging businesses, from those with 10 to several hundred employees, to streamline their operational and managerial processes."

Again, another document, similar to the AmEx document, the content of which Otto testified, was supported by Ms. Vitantonio, stating that Business One could support and accommodate their growth needs.

SAP's going to tell you these documents are just puffery, they're meaningless, they don't mean anything, but that's not the case. This document is extremely specific about the number of employees. Even if you buy into their argument that employees doesn't mean users, it says "10 to several hundred employees."

Several hundred in my book is at least 300. Hodell-Natco was below 300 employees at the time they purchased Business One.

And you'll recall the testimony of Brooks
Hilliard. Brooks Hilliard was up on the stand, and he
was the rebuttal witness to Helmuth Guembel. And Brooks

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Hilliard testified that he would expect 70% of employees to be users on a system for a warehouse, a warehousing company, distribution facility, like Hodell.

So 70% of 300, if my math is right, is 210

users. So their own witness, based on this document and based on 300 employees, would anticipate Business One would accommodate at least 210 users. We only wanted 120 initially.

In addition to this, we know these statements aren't true for a lot of reasons. I want to take just one second before I go on to that to talk about this user/employee distinction. The early documents prepared by SAP refer only to employees. They don't refer to number of users.

And I scratched my head. That doesn't make any sense to me, and it doesn't make sense because if you're buying user licenses for a software system, it really doesn't matter how many employees you have. What matters, how many users can that system accommodate, how many users can get on, log on on a day-to-day basis?

It doesn't make sense to talk about it in the context of number of employees. What matters are the number of users. And guess what? You, when these documents go back with you to the jury room, not one of them mentions the number of users. They just say

1 "Employees." And it's pretty -- a pretty natural 2 assumption that when you're buying and purchasing computer software for users, that you would think that 3 4 must be what that means because the number of employees 10:11:48 5 really, it's kind of irrelevant to the decision. It's 6 the number of users that really matters. 7 And here's a question, why did SAP advertise things in this way? Honestly, I think it's 8 because they didn't know what they were doing when they 10:12:22 10 brought the product to the U.S. market. This product was 11 new in 2003. It had only been sold in Europe, it was 12 developed in Israel, and we heard testimony that the 13 product had issues shifting and being localized from 14 Europe to the United States. 10:12:43 15 It's pretty clear that SAP, their 16 literature at least, was all over the board at this point 17 in time. And I'm going to show you some examples of 18 that. 19 Kim, if you could put up Exhibit -- we have 10:13:04 20 Exhibit 316. If you could pull up to Page 5 as another 21 example. Here we have, "Whether you have 5 employees or 22 500." Well, that's different than what was in the 23 earlier document. Now they're saying up to 500 users. 24 So under Brooks Hilliard's, you know, 70%

theory, stretching my mind on math here, I think that

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equates to 350 users. So there's inconsistencies in the 1 2 literature. Why? Because SAP didn't know what they were 3 doing. In the United States, they didn't know what they 4 were doing. Udi Ziv knew. Udi Ziv, the head of 10:13:53 5 development for SAP in Israel, he knew. The development 6 team knew this would never work. Dirk Boessmann knew. 7 They knew this system could never accommodate the number 8 of users that Hodell needed. 9 10:14:10 10 Interestingly, Penny Vitantonio, 11 inconsistent with these documents, testified that 12 Business One could support 100 users. Dan Kraus, the VP 13 of sales for SAP who sat up there, said he didn't know of 14 any limitations. He didn't know of any. Ralf 10:14:42 15 Mehnert-Meland, he also came in and testified, he sat up on that stand, "Oh, 50, 50 was the number of concurrent 16 17 users. It was always 50." 18 They didn't know what they were doing. The 19 sales force didn't know what they were doing. What they 10:14:59 20 did know is they wanted to sell the product. They wanted 21 to get the product out in the market. They wanted to 22 make money. That's what they wanted to do. 23 But these salespeople here in the United 24 States, they were just wrong. And here's how we know. 10:15:21 25 Internally, SAP documents that pre-date the go-live date

1 tell a different story than what we just looked at. 2 Kim, if we could put 119.24 up, please. 3 Here we have an SAP document, and, Kim, I believe this is 4 an SAP AG document dated 2006. SAP AG, this is an 10:15:56 5 internal document, not shared with consumers, not shared 6 with Hodell. They never saw this document, they never 7 received this document. Here's what they say: "When might an opportunity be too large for Business One?" 8 Here are the red flags. A red flag. "Will the number of 10:16:22 10 users exceed 30?" Thirty. That's what they're saying. 11 So here we have the salespeople all over 12 the board, we have internal documents in 2006, well 13 before the go-live date, saying that number is 30. SAP knew this. They just didn't tell Hodell. 14 10:16:50 15 Let's look at another document, 129.8. 16 Here we go. "While SAP Business One has many satisfied 17 larger customers, it is ideally suited for companies with 18 10 to 100 employees. SAP Business One serves companies 19 in many industries, but fits best for companies in 10:17:21 20 retail, wholesale, basic manufacturing, and professional 21 services. SAP Business One is optimized for performance with up to 50 concurrent users." 22 23 Far less than 120. Far less than 300. 24 SAP knew this. But they didn't tell 10:17:53 25 Hodell. They just wanted to make the sale. They just

wanted to make the sale. And why was Hodell important? 1 2 Hodell was important to SAP because Hodell is one of the 3 leaders in the fastener distribution industry. They were 4 developing an In-Flight program -- actually, IBIS was 10:18:15 5 developing an In-Flight program that was going to be used 6 in conjunction with Business One, and that program would 7 give SAP the ability to sell the combination of Business One and In-Flight to other companies like Hodell. 8 9 And they were going to use Hodell as a 10:18:35 10 recommendation. That's why Hodell was important, and 11 that's why this sale was pushed. 12 Kim, if we could just look at, I just want to look at the 435.2. This is also a 2006 document used 13 14 by SAP. This is an internal document. Again, actually, 10:19:09 15 I think this represents a program that people can plug 16 information in on their system, and it will generate some 17 information. What we do know is the program, number two, question number two, "Number of employees at prospect." 18 19 150 plus, no fit. 10:19:30 20 The logic down at the bottom, no fit, no 21 go. SAP knew this. 22 And at the same time, on Page -- Kim, 23 there's a page for users planned. They're also saying 24 "Number of users planned, 76 plus, no fit." These are

SAP's own documents, sizing Business One for customers.

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If these are the numbers you come up with, Business One does not fit, it does not work. And no one told Hodell.

At the same time in Exhibit 428, and we just saw "76 plus users, no fit." But at the same time

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just saw "76 plus users, no fit." But at the same time in 2006, marketing literature that they're giving to their channel partners — and if you could turn to the next page, Kim — says, "You can have up to 200 employees and 100 users." That's completely different from their own online qualification tool and they're both 2006 documents.

They didn't know what they were doing. But Udi Ziv knew. The development team knew. And, in fact, multiple SAP employees knew that the sale to Hodell was a mistake, and that they made a mistake, and they knew that the product was oversold.

One of the people I want to talk about now, how do we know this is just completely wrong? We know because Helmuth Guembel, who was our expert, got up on the stand and he testified that the architecture of Business One would never accommodate the number of users Hodell needed, and that SAP knew this very early on. They knew it well before the product was oversold to Hodell-Natco.

And Helmuth Guembel is a really interesting man. Helmuth Guembel, you'll recall, testified that he

had consulted with SAP over a period of years, and, in fact, SAP had paid him over that time period almost a million dollars for consulting work. He also testified that in order to serve as an expert in this case, he had to stop taking consulting work from SAP.

He also, unlike some of the other experts in this case, had authored a paper in 2006, before the go-live date at Hodell. He authored a paper in 2006 that was published in a technical paper, a technical magazine, setting forth the limitations of Business One that he explained here today. It was well-known to Business One that there were problems with the architecture and that it would never accommodate the number of users that Hodell needed.

One of the interesting parts of the testimony, I thought, was when Helmuth actually looked at the IBM paper that SAP was kind of waving around as the testing for the system. "This paper shows the testing for our system. We test it. We know it can accommodate the users."

But there was a mathematical calculation in that paper and Helmuth looked at that calculation and he performed that math, he did the math, and his testimony up on the stand was based on IBM's paper, Business One could only accommodate 58 concurrent users. That was his

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1 testimony. We didn't see that paper after that. 2 Brooks Hilliard, he didn't say anything about that IBM paper because he couldn't, because Helmuth 3 4 was right. That IBM paper, doing that math? 58 10:24:24 5 concurrent users. That was Helmuth's testimony. 6 You'll also recall Eddy Neveux and Eddy's 7 testimony, and I want to put up a chart. And you'll recall that when Mr. Neveux was 8 9 up on the stand, I put this chart up and asked him to 10:25:03 10 confirm for me the testing that was done by SAP in 11 Israel. And this is the testing that related to the 12 capacity of Business One and what Business One could 13 actually handle. 14 And Eddy confirmed for me that the testing 10:25:18 15 in Israel for the number of users at the high end was 30. 16 The number of items, 60,000. The number of business 17 partners, customers, 16,000. And you can see what they're testing on this chart. 18 19 Over here, here's what Hodell-Natco had in 10:25:51 20 They were starting out with 120 users, growing to place. 21 That's ten times this number. three. The number of items, almost three times. 22 23 Many, many more business partners. They knew, SAP knew 24 Hodell-Natco would never work on Business One based on 10:26:25 25 their own testing, based on their IBM testing. They knew this.

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So what else has SAP done? SAP brought Brooks Hilliard in here to defeat our argument based on their own testing, based on the IBM tests, based on Helmuth Guembel, all of whom say Business One is never going to work. SAP ran a list of companies, and I printed it off here. This is Defendant's Exhibit 700. And this document shows, well, I think what's telling is what it doesn't show. It may show on here, the testimony was and Helmuth Guembel was on the stand and Paul Killingsworth was on the stand, this document does not show how many add-ons there were, how many installations there were at each company, did they just have one system, did they have multiple systems? It doesn't show if they had one add-on, no add-ons, multiple add-ons. doesn't show if they're using this for anything more than accounting back-office functions. It doesn't show anything on this document, other than number of user licenses.

That's it. That's all this document shows. But it doesn't tell you that they are operating it for anything — it doesn't even tell you if all the users are using it. This document doesn't tell you anything. It's completely meaningless. And this is what Brooks Hilliard says proves that Business One could work for more

customers. That's what SAP is saying. This proves that 1 2 Business One can work for bigger customers. But if 3 that's the case, and you'll recall -- Kim, if you could 4 pull up Geoff Ashley's summary e-mail, the "stunned 10:28:43 5 silence" e-mail. Pardon me. 6 And if you could look at this, here we go. 7 Point one, this is dated April 17th, 2007. "LSi commented that they originally sold this solution to 8 Hodell as something that was designed for companies of 10:29:19 10 250 million in revenue with up to 500 users. There was 11 stunned silence on the phone." 12 If SAP Business One could support Loreal as 13 it claimed, why is there stunned silence on the phone? 14 It doesn't make sense. And it's because this document is 10:29:48 15 incredibly misleading. It doesn't give you all the 16 information you need in order to see if this is true. 17 And SAP could have produced that information. They could 18 have told you, I'm sure, running their system, how many 19 add-ons there were, how the program was installed. They 10:30:07 20 could have given you that information, but they didn't. 21 They just said how many user licenses are there. That's 22 it. They don't provide any more detail or information. 23 And again, if they could support Loreal as 24 they're claiming, why can't it support Hodell? It's

because this document is misleading.

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1 SAP also claims that there was testing done 2 at Hodell showing that the system actually worked, and 3 they're relying on that testing to say Business One, in 4 fact, worked for Hodell. And we'll talk a little bit about the testimony of Hodell's employees in a minute, 10:31:17 5 6 but I want to talk about those documents for a second. 7 And, Kim, if you could pull up Exhibit 901. And this testing occurred on two separate days, Gadi 8 Barnea conducted one test, and Gadi Barnea, Gadi Barnea 10:31:49 10 didn't come in to testify, but Gadi Barnea did testing on 11 one day, and states in this e-mail -- no, has a 12 breakdown, and on the next page -- Kim, I think there's a 13 chart attached. There we go. You know, we went through 14 this chart and this testing and these are the results of 10:32:16 15 testing on one given day. And the date of this was in 16 July of 2007. 17 I want you to remember that date. 18 second test was performed by Eddy Neveux, and that was 19 Exhibit 809. And Eddy Neveux went in and performed some 10:32:45 20 testing, and this is a -- and he went there with Paul 21 Killingsworth. And this was in October of 2007. And, 22 Kim, if you could go to the next page, I believe. Right 23 here. 24 And Eddy Neveux writes down at the bottom, 10:33:13 25 he says, "The persons that typically enter sales orders

1 at the Hodell/Natco headquarters in Cleveland stated 2 about 4:00 p.m. that yesterday was a slow day as far as an order entry day. Also to note, the worst performance 3 4 that I saw with respect to the logs was a nine-second 10:33:34 5 delay with respect to a function, entering a sales 6 order." 7 And then underneath there, he says, "There were a few times visually I did see what looked like a 8 9 longer delay." 10:33:59 10 So SAP is basing their entire argument, or 11 part of their argument on the fact that testing was done 12 on two separate days and everything was just fine. But 13 what we do know was after these tests were performed, and 14 remember, Paul Killingsworth was there for that October 10:34:13 15 test. And if you could go to 423.6, Kim. 16 After this test was performed, Paul 17 Killingsworth writes, "They are experiencing terrible 18 performance." And he also says, "SAP Business One is not 19 designed to handle this amount of transaction volume." 10:34:46 20 That's what Paul Killingsworth is saying. 21 He's not saying "Eddy Neveux reports 22 everything's just fine. There are no issues." No, he's 23 saying they had terrible performance and Business One 24 doesn't work. That's what he's writing.

But Paul Killingsworth backed away from

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1 that e-mail during his testimony. He said he was just 2 trying to get the Citrix person involved. So he had to 3 exaggerate, you know, what the performance level was 4 because he just wanted to prompt them to do what needed 10:35:19 5 to be done. 6 So Paul Killingsworth, he's like a puppet 7 on a string, and why do I say that? You'll recall when my colleague, Mr. Carney, was examining 8 Mr. Killingsworth, one of his first questions was related 10:35:34 10 to representations made by channel partners. And he 11 said, "You would agree with me, wouldn't you, that your 12 channel partners have to make representations about 13 Business One and the sale of products?" Seems natural. 14 In fact, many, many of the employees 10:35:54 15 testified that in fact they did have to do that. 16 Ms. Vitantonio testified that she had to make 17 representations about Business One. 18 But Paul Killingsworth -- Kim, can you pull 19 that up -- but Paul Killingsworth, here he said, here's the exact question and answer. He said "Well, what I 10:36:17 20 21 would suggest is that they can demonstrate what the 22 product is able to do. 23 "Question: So it's your testimony that a 24 channel partner that sells Business One cannot make any 10:36:31 25 representations about it?

"Answer: Yes, sir, that is my testimony. 1 2 They may not make a representation. Correct." 3 So SAP, who has -- who does not have its 4 own sales force and relies on channel partners to make 10:36:47 5 the sales, is saying that channel partners cannot make 6 representations about their products. 7 It just isn't believable. SAP's lawyers knew it wasn't believable, and Paul Killingsworth came 8 9 back in and changed his testimony. 10:37:03 10 Here's the question for Mr. Kelleher. "Are 11 you telling this jury, sir, that SAP expects the 12 resellers or channel partners to be mutes? 13 "Answer: Absolutely not. 14 "Question: So you do expect that they're 10:37:19 15 going to say things about the product, right, sir? 16 "Answer: Absolutely." Puppet on a string. 17 He'll say whatever, whatever he needs to say as an SAP 18 employee. 19 We also know after this testing was done by 10:37:42 20 Gadi Barnea and Eddy Neveux that Michael Sotnick went to 21 Hodell. And Michael Sotnick is pretty high up in the 22 company, and he wrote an e-mail where he described the 23 pain that Hodell was experiencing with Business One. 24 If you bear with me one minute, I'll pull 10:38:04 25 that up for you. Exhibit 264, Kim.

And if you could blow that up for me. And, 1 2 Kim, if you could go back to the first page so we can see 3 the date. 4 Sharon, do you want to break THE COURT: after this exhibit? 10:38:35 5 6 MS. LUARDE: Yeah, that's fine, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Whatever is convenient for you. This was sent November 29th, 8 MS. LUARDE: 2007 from Michael Sotnick to Dan Kraus after Gadi Barnea 9 10:38:47 10 was out there, after Eddy Neveux was out there, and this 11 is what Michael Sotnick, who's very high in the company, 12 this is what he writes. "I have been to their facility 13 and have seen firsthand the pain that they are in." You're not going to write an e-mail like 14 10:39:09 15 that if everything is going just fine. That's not what 16 you're going to say. You're not going to say that 17 someone's in pain, that he can see the pain they are in. 18 That's because they were having severe performance issues 19 at Hodell. 10:39:30 20 THE COURT: Good? Okay. 21 All right, folks. I hate to do that, hate 22 to interrupt anybody's argument. When I was a lawyer, I 23 would struggle when they wanted to break it up but 24 there's only so much patience. What's that saying about 10:39:48 25 the mind can only bear what your seat can take?

1 Something like that? You don't know that? All right. 2 Anyways, are we ready there, young man? 3 (Jury out) 4 (Recess taken) 10:59:10 5 (Proceedings resumed in presence of the 6 jury as follows:) 7 THE COURT: All right. Be seated, folks. MS. LUARDE: A couple things I just wanted 8 to fill out that we talked about before the break, one of 9 10:59:53 10 which related to Paul Killingsworth, who I described as, 11 you know, the puppet on the string and what Paul 12 Killingsworth is willing to do, and I want to show you a 13 couple other exhibits. 14 Could you pull out 266 for me, please? 11:00:18 15 Paul Killingsworth testified that they were trying to 16 help Hodell for willing to do what they needed to do for 17 Hodell, and they offered to thank Hodell and give them some money to help them out. But in fact, if you look at 18 19 this document, this is a document dated May of 2009. 11:00:47 20 Paul writes to Dan Kraus, "Did SAP offer to cover the 21 costs of the development of the custom functionality?" 22 And, Kim, if you can go back a page just so 23 the jury can see what we're talking about here. 266.4, 24 probably? 11:01:10 25 And they're talking about a price tag of

1 about -- implementation for around \$700,000 for a 2 different system. Kim, again go back to 266.3. And here 3 we have Paul checking with Dan about who's going to pay 4 for this, and scroll up, Kim, to the top of that page. And you'll see "We haven't agreed with 11:01:35 5 6 Hodell on anything. My understanding of the program that 7 was in place with Global, and no longer is, was that we would cover equivalent functionality." 8 9 They didn't agree to pay for anything. 11:01:56 10 Then they go on to write, "I think the best thing to do 11 with these guys is to just refund their money after they 12 have decided where they are going." 13 Paul Killingsworth, they didn't agree to 14 pay for anything. It was kind of a surprise. And again, 11:02:10 15 SAP employee, he'll say what needs to be said. 16 You know, one of the things we've talked 17 about is, you know, SAP knowing that Business One 18 wouldn't work for Hodell-Natco, but not only did they 19 know and should have told their marketing people, the 11:02:27 20 people in Israel, the people on the development side, 21 should have communicated with the marketing team in the 22 United States, you know, what size will work. 23 In addition to that -- excuse me. 24 addition to that, we know that SAP actually knew of 11:02:55 25 Hodell prior to the go-live date. And they knew of its

database size prior to the date they went live. 1 2 And, Kim, if you could put up Eddy Neveux's 3 e-mail, Exhibit 79, Kim. And I want to put in front of 4 you Exhibit 79. Exhibit 79, if you'd scroll back, Kim, to Page; 7 and 8, go to Page 8. 11:03:41 5 6 And here we are, March 13th -- I apologize. 7 Actually it's shortly after go-live, March 13th. A year before go-live, March 13th, 2006. Go-live was March 7th, 8 9 2007. So a year before, Eddy Neveux is -- Kim, go down 11:04:22 10 to the next document. No, you had it right. I 11 apologize. It's hard to read these e-mails on this 12 screen. 13 March 13th, 2006, one year before go-live, 14 Eddy Neveux writes, "I am happy to speak with them, but 11:04:41 15 based on the configuration they have, i.e., the volume of 16 data, this has nothing to do with the SDK. I don't have 17 an answer. I just want to get some understanding of what 18 to do." 19 Kim, can you go to Page 79.7? Down here at 11:04:57 20 the bottom. And he talks about the database size, and he 21 notes, "Based on the numbers that we received from 22 Israel," and these are the numbers I had up earlier on 23 this chart, "They're at the high end." And he's 24 recognizing that this is a problem. 11:05:24 25 And, Kim, if you could scroll up, please.

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Actually, Kim, that's okay. Let's just switch over from there, where Eddy Neveux knows the database size one year before the go-live date.

SAP knew the database size one year before

the go-live date. And then you fast-forward one year to go-live. And right after that, Udi Ziv's e-mail comes out, recognizing that this database size was too high.

120 users is simply too much. And that's because they knew Hodell-Natco's database size, the number of users that they had, was simply too much for Business One.

Business One could not handle Hodell-Natco and its needs.

We also know, and we talked a little bit about this, why SAP was so interested in Hodell-Natco, and I just wanted to pull up a document to talk about that. And that's a document involving Geoff Ashley. And Geoff Ashley, as you recall, he was in charge of sales here in the United States for SAP. And there are actual reporting requirements to SAP on sales. And bear with me just one second. I apologize for this. I'm going a little out of order here.

All right. If you could pull up Exhibit 177. And here we have Exhibit 177. And in this document, this is dated January 2nd, 2006, again SAP knew all about Hodell-Natco. They knew about Hodell for a long time. And this, again, is one year before go-live

1 date.

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Geoff Ashley writes to Michael Sotnick. He's very -- he's very proud in this e-mail. You can tell that these are big wins for SAP. He's reporting success stories to his boss and he says "We're able to close our first six-figure opportunity. LSi was able to close Hodell-Natco Industries for \$105,000 to SAP. This was important, not only for its size, but also for the fact that it was the first of what we hope will be many new customers in the fastener microvertical. LSi created a Business One vertical solution specific to this industry, and we are looking to Hodell-Natco to be our first happy, referenceable customer within this space." Hodell-Natco was a big deal for SAP sales. They wanted this deal because they wanted to expand on this and sell In-Flight and Business One to other people in the same industry as Hodell-Natco. So again, we have this dichotomy. The developers knowing it's never going to work, Eddy Neveux questioning the size, questioning the testing, the testing in Israel. You saw that. The testing in Israel, simply not high enough, nowhere near Hodell's needs. Udi

Ziv, Eddy Neveux knew Hodell is outside the parameters.

wanted this. They wanted this deal.

Salespeople, though, this was sweet.

1 Prior to go-live, though, SAP's going to 2 arque and one of their arguments in this case has been 3 that Hodell-Natco shouldn't have gone live. They didn't 4 perform enough stress testing on the system. And the 11:10:07 5 testing that was done, it was insufficient. And they 6 made a mistake when they pulled the trigger to go-live. 7 And they want to place blame on Hodell, they want to place blame on LSi, and they want to push 8 the blame off on other people. But don't, don't buy into 11:10:22 10 these arguments. We know, Kevin Reidl was very clear on 11 this in his testimony. They did a lot of testing before 12 they went live. They did everything they were asked to 13 They performed load testing. They performed stress 14 testing. They put their users on the system and they did 11:10:40 15 what they were told to do. 16 And you recall Kevin Reidl in his testimony 17 was shown a couple of documents about where he delayed 18 the go-live date because he was concerned. He delayed 19 it. He's like, "I'm really concerned about this, but 11:10:57 20 you're the experts, LSi, you tell me what to do." 21 He delayed it. But based on 22 recommendations, he decided to go ahead and go live. 23 pulled the trigger. He did what he was asked to do. 24 Jon Woodrum, he worked at LSi, and you saw 11:11:15 25 him on video. He was a soft-spoken man and he was very

1 heavily involved with the stress testing and the testing 2 prior to go-live. And you'll recall that he actually 3 testified in his deposition, which is what we showed you 4 here, that stress testing was actually performed. 11:11:33 5 And I want to show you a portion of his 6 deposition on the screen right now. 7 And we're going to show you a couple clips. One relates to go-live and the other relates to stress 8 9 testing. 11:11:52 10 (Video played as follows:) 11 March 7th, I'm going to say, '07. Α. 12 Do you recall when Hodell did go live on Business Q. 13 One? 14 Α. Yes. 11:12:09 15 And when was that? Q. 16 March 7th, I'm going to say, '07. Really. Α. 17 Okay. At that time was it your personal opinion Ο. 18 that Hodell should go live at that time? 19 Α. Yes. 11:12:36 20 At the time, did you have any concerns or 21 reservations about Hodell going live at that time? 22 Manageable, yes. Α. 23 And when you say "manageable," what does that mean? Q. 24 You didn't -- I didn't see the performance that we 11:13:04 25 would have liked to have seen, but with their agreement,

agreed it was acceptable and with all my other friends, 1 2 authors, and so on, if you wait until you have a hundred 3 percent, you never go live so eventually you have to pull 4 the trigger and go live. You wouldn't do it foolishly 11:13:30 5 but if you think the controls are in place, the testing, 6 the stress testing and so on, you do. But there was 7 -- you would rather see nano seconds than several seconds in response time, and that's what we were seeing. 8 You mentioned your experience. In your prior 11:13:52 10 experience, were there other occasions when a customer 11 went to live with an implementation that had, quote, 12 manageable issues or concerns? 13 I have experienced very successful implementations with those I've been involved in. They work hard at 14 11:14:19 15 making sure everybody's in agreement and the definition 16 of what it is we're going ahead with, and what the 17 controls, primarily that the controls are in place 18 because for several years, people didn't parallel them 19 and so you want to make sure your controls are in place 11:14:38 20 when you go live." 21 (End of video). 22 MS. LUARDE: So I just wanted to break here 23 for one second with Jon Woodrum, but you can see he's 24 very clear. He thought all the concerns were manageable

concerns and he agreed with the decision to go live.

11:14:50 25

1 We were relying on LSi for that. Kevin 2 Reidl testified to that. We relied on the channel 3 partner, the highly qualified channel partner, who 4 assisted in making the decision on when to go live. 11:15:07 5 They're the experts. We relied on them. 6 One of the other issues brought up by SAP 7 is this notion of parallel testing where you actually have to run your Legacy System, your old system, 8 alongside the new system. And that's something that 11:15:25 10 hasn't been done in the industry for a long time. And, 11 in fact, Jon Woodrum, I have a very short clip where he 12 testifies to that, that people just don't parallel test 13 during the implementation phase any more. 14 (Video played as follows:) 11:15:36 15 And what do you mean by parallel? Q. 16 Trying to run both your old system and the new 17 system a hundred percent on same documents, same cash 18 receipts, all those things. Something's got to give, and 19 usually the new system gives, and you revert to the one 11:15:57 20 you know best. So for many years, 15 or more years, I 21 have not seen a parallel system run in sophisticated 22 implementations. 23 So when you say 15 years, does that mean starting Ο. 24 in the late nineties? 11:16:15 25 My first implementation with LSi, there was no Α.

1	parallel. Going clear back to EBS, when online was first
2	cutting edge, we paralleled. But once it became no
3	longer cutting edge, it wasn't cost effective or
4	necessary to parallel. If you do the right checks and
11:16:42 5	balances and do your controls, you know how to balance
6	your receivables, inventory, and how documents are
7	processed, so no, a number of years.
8	Q. And just so I understand, after that point, did you
9	say that you never saw implementations where there's a
11:17:03 10	parallel system run?
11	A. Correct.
12	Q. Okay. In your opinion is that common in the
13	industry?
14	A. Yes.
11:17:15 15	(End of video)
16	MS. LUARDE: So again, we have a situation
17	where stress testing was done, load testing was
18	performed. People just don't parallel. It hasn't been
19	done, I think he said, for 15 years. That's a long time.
11:17:29 20	What we do know again, this testing was
21	performed well before signing the license agreement. We
22	know that Eddy Neveux knew the load size. We know that
23	SAP was very excited about the sale, and they were very
24	happy to have entered into this agreement in 2005. And
11:17:54 25	they were happy about that because it opened up this

entire new market to SAP.

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SAP did all the right things and now we're at the go-live date and what happens? Things go crazy. The system doesn't work. You heard the testimony of Kevin Reidl, Otto Reidl, Jaime Clarke, all of whom testified that they could not work, they couldn't do the work they needed to do, things were extremely slow, the system would lock up, it would take employee time after hours to input orders.

You heard Jaime Clarke testify how on the FACTS system, one of the big customers were Amish customers. They would get on a phone and they would be able to type the order in while the customer was on the phone. But under SAP Business One, they couldn't do that anymore. They had to resort to writing things down, staying late, and typing the orders in.

But we do know at this point in time, the company reached out to SAP, and the first e-mail that I'm going to show you again is Exhibit 69 with Udi Ziv. And, Kim, if you could go back to the very start of this e-mail, the first page which is -- scroll back up. And blow up the bottom portion.

We had Dan Lowery at LSi writing to Udi, and he wants to know why is it taking SAP so long to fix the performance problem? When can he expect a fix to be

1 delivered to his company? He's losing hundreds of 2 thousands of dollars a month from lost orders, lost 3 customers, and extra employees to get workload out. "If 4 they throw the system out they will surely get legal with 11:19:53 5 us all." 6 Kim, can you please scroll up? And here we 7 go, if you could blow this up. Dan Kraus then writes, "Udi, any help you can provide to Lowery is appreciated. 8 9 Dirk's team is working with both Lowery and Accellos to 11:20:14 10 try to find a solution. The customer is at the large end 11 of the B1 target and was sold with the understanding that 12 complete testing would be done prior to go-live." 13 And that testing was in fact done. You 14 heard Jon Woodrum. They did the testing. If you could 11:20:27 15 scroll back up, Kim. 16 Right here. This. 17 So this information, Udi Ziv writes to Dan 18 Kraus, Paul Killingsworth, Michael Sotnick, Dirk 19 Boessmann and Niels Stenfeldt. No one from Hodell-Natco is on this e-mail, and they write, Udi writes, "I don't 11:20:51 20 21 know what to tell you. Someone has sold to the wrong 22 customer which is way above any sane B1 Sweet Spot, 120 23 users. And obviously they are experiencing severe 24 performance issues."

Udi knew, and he knew that based on this

11:21:06 25

testing that was done years earlier. Udi knew. 1 2 "The only thing we can say is that the 3 situation is beyond the normal B1 conditions. 4 recommend that we go for a reimbursement. We debrief the 11:21:27 5 whole process that got us to having this customer in the 6 first place." 7 So what sort of testimony did you hear about this from SAP? They said it was an emotional 8 response. And I'm going to play a clip from Udi Ziv, and 9 11:21:45 10 I want you to take a look at his demeanor and tell me 11 what you think. You can't tell me what you think, but 12 think about it. 13 (Video played as follows:) 14 Ο. Okay. 69, I'm looking at your response to what you 11:22:02 15 sent to Dan Kraus, April 12th at 2:51 p.m. Were the 16 statements you made in that e-mail to Dan Kraus obvious 17 to you based upon the information that had been indicated 18 to you by Dan Kraus and Dan Lowery? 19 You're asking if it was obvious? I don't know Α. 11:22:31 20 what -- I don't know what was obvious or not. I mean, I 21 can read what I wrote, but I don't know what was obvious 22 and what wasn't. 23 Well, more likely than not, did you do any 0. 24 independent investigation or research in preparation of

writing this e-mail?

11:22:45 25

I don't remember. I -- I doubt I wrote it without 1 Α. 2 addressing some other people in the organization because 3 these are usually things I wouldn't be dealing with 4 directly, but I don't know. More likely than not, who would you have talked to? 11:22:59 5 6 Most probably, at least Dirk Boessmann, who's 7 copied on this e-mail. (End of video) 8 MS. LUARDE: So Udi testified first that he 9 11:23:15 10 consulted with Dirk Boessmann and, secondly, Udi doesn't 11 strike me as a very emotional quy. He seems pretty 12 serious and somebody that would take an e-mail like that 13 pretty seriously. 14 And, Kim, I want to put 69 back up for the 11:23:31 15 jury. And, Kim, could you go back to the e-mail portion 16 we were just looking at, 69.3, I think, Kim. 17 So this is dated April 12th from Udi Ziv, 18 and he writes this e-mail to the following people. And, 19 Kim, on 69.2, down here at the bottom, we have Dan Kraus' 11:24:16 20 response. "Udi, this customer was sold in 2004 before 21 22 there was any announced or understood issue. We need a 23 commitment to figure out a way to get this issue solved. 24 If that doesn't work, you have my commitment to then look 11:24:32 25 at reimbursement."

1 What is Dan Kraus stating here? It was 2 sold before the salespeople in the United States knew 3 what they were doing, before there was any announced or 4 understood issue. 11:24:52 5 If you could go up to the next e-mail, Kim. 6 Udi asks a question, "I'll get back to you. By the way, 7 did it take the customer two and a half years to get implemented or did they start late?" 8 Go back up, Kim, to the e-mail. Blow the 9 11:25:16 10 whole top portion up. Dan Kraus writes back, again 11 talking about the vertical fastener distribution work, 12 and at the top Udi responds to Dan Kraus: "Too bad we 13 didn't stop the implementation of Business One before it 14 started." 11:25:36 15 That's because the development team for SAP 16 knew Business One would never work for Hodell. They knew 17 this well before the go-live date. They knew it before 18 the signing of the license agreement. They knew it with 19 regards to this testing. Eddy Neveux knew it back in 2006. They all 11:25:55 20 21 knew this. This testing was from 2005. They knew this. 22 SAP knew this would never work for Hodell. 23 But the e-mail traffic doesn't stop then. 24 If we could go to Exhibit 77, this is also an April 12th, 11:26:23 25 2007 e-mail. Dan Lowery had written to Udi Ziv and he

says "Thank you for responding. As you can tell, we are 1 2 in a bad spot, so any expediency is greatly appreciated." 3 The next page, Kim. On April 13th, a day 4 later, "As you know, this customer's environment is far 11:26:58 5 outside the Sweet Spot of Business One with 120 users, 6 and therefore, we anticipate that such performance issues 7 will come up." And then he goes on and he references to 8 9 Dan Lowery, he references a patch, a hot fix. And, Kim, 11:27:15 10 if you could go up to the top part. Dan Lowery writes 11 back, "Hope I don't sound stupid, but I don't understand. 12 'As you know, this customer's environment is far outside 13 the Sweet Spot of Business One with 120 users.' And, 14 therefore, we anticipate such performance issues will 11:27:45 15 come up. 16 "The whole reason they bought SAP was 17 because it was supposed to scale to their growth. They 18 are planning more acquisitions, adding more users, and 19 this was their known objective since day one, two plus 11:27:58 20 years ago by everyone, SAP included. 21 "Why did SAP let this go on so long? What am I supposed to tell Hodell? This is unbelievable." 22 23 Kim, if you can go back to 77.1. Udi 24 responds internally. He doesn't respond to Hodell. 11:28:27 25 doesn't respond to Dan Lowery. He writes to Dan Kraus,

copying Michael Sotnick, Rodney Seligmann, Niels 1 2 Stenfeldt, and he says, "Dan, someone needs to tell the partner about the Business One Sweet Spot and that an 3 4 environment of 120 users and growing is nowhere near it." Udi knew, based on this size, that 120 11:28:50 5 6 users would never work on Business One. 7 He goes on to say, "Due to the size of the customer, I expect this not to be the last performance 8 9 issue they encounter." 11:29:10 10 This is the head of the development team 11 for Business One, and he's saying Business One is not 12 going to work. 13 Kim, if we could go to Exhibit 78. If you 14 could go down further, Kim, up to the next page, 78.3, 11:30:02 15 78.2. Let's try it one more time. 78.1. 16 Here at the bottom we have the e-mail that 17 we just saw from Dan Lowery to Udi Ziv. Dan Kraus writes 18 to Lowery and says, "Your development team and others 19 have been told that this is outside the Sweet Spot a 11:30:30 20 number of times. When Hodell purchased, there was no 21 such definition, but in the two years since we have 22 shared this information both directly and with your team 23 around Hodell-Natco and in general at the field kick-off 24 meetings." 11:30:45 25 Dan Kraus on April 15th, 2007 recognizes

1 that Business One is not going to work for Hodell-Natco. 2 He also recognizes that the sales team didn't know what 3 they were doing a couple years earlier when they sold 4 this because Business One's capabilities didn't change. 11:31:04 5 The testing was the testing. 6 And so we fast forward to one day before 7 the April 17th phone call. If you could put 157 up, Kim. I'm sorry, Exhibit 77. Here we are again, one day before 8 the phone call, Udi Ziv is writing to Dan Kraus, and this 11:32:12 10 is the one that we just saw about the last performance 11 issue. 12 Then we fast forward to the phone call 13 itself on April 17th, and it's the day of the call. 14 Exhibit -- and we've seen a lot of e-mail traffic about 11:32:52 15 the date of the phone call and the e-mail prepared by 16 Geoff Ashley. Kim, I'm more interested in the response 17 to this on the first page. Here we have down at the 18 bottom Dan Kraus. Dan Kraus, who did not participate in 19 the phone call. You saw his testimony. He wasn't there, 11:33:08 20 but he writes, "There's no go-forward path here with 21 Business One." 22 The date of this phone call he knows this. 23 Geoff Ashley, Dirk Boessmann, Ralf Mehnert-Meland, all 24 these individuals are copied on this e-mail chain, but 11:33:23 25 Dan Kraus admits on that day that Business One isn't

going to work for Hodell, but no one told Hodell on that 1 2 call that Business One was not going to work. They like 3 to say that Dirk Boessmann, I think you recall the 4 testimony that Dirk Boessmann, Ralf Mehnert-Meland said 11:33:42 5 Dirk Boessmann was the guy who did all of the talking on 6 that phone call. 7 And Dirk Boessmann, and if you go back, Kim, to the next page, is recorded as having said that 8 he, "Dirk, did an excellent job. He has set expectations 11:34:12 10 that this is an environment much larger than what we were 11 lead to believe." 12 And you recall that the testimony that Dirk 13 told them on the call that it was never going to work. Dirk said it was never going to work. But Dirk Boessmann 14 11:34:28 15 didn't say that because if Dirk Boessmann had actually 16 said that on that call, why would he later write -- let 17 me find this e-mail for you -- 439. And this is May 18 22nd, well after the date of the earlier e-mail where 19 Dirk Boessmann allegedly told Hodell that the system 11:35:07 20 wasn't going to work. 21 He writes, "From my perspective, it is now time to be honest to the customer." 22 23 If Dirk Boessmann was honest to the 24 customer on that call, why is he later writing this down?

Why is he making that statement? That's because no one

11:35:22 25

told Hodell on that call that the system wasn't going to 1 2 work. No one said that to Hodell. 3 In fact, Otto asked on that call "Did we 4 buy the right system," and he never received a response. 11:35:42 5 And you recall that testimony when Otto was up on the 6 stand. I mean, this was very difficult for him. 7 What he was told is what's recorded on Exhibit 159, that they were on the high end. That's a 8 little bit different than being told the system's not 11:36:02 10 going to work. 11 Can we have Exhibit 160? Ralf 12 Mehnert-Meland on that same day writes, "Hodell asked the 13 right question today: Did we buy the wrong solution with 14 SAP Business One? Based on what we now know, the answer 11:36:27 15 is yes, as Lowery completely oversold SAP Business One." 16 Again, SAP is admitting that the product 17 was not properly sold, and they also are admitting that 18 they know Business One isn't going to work, but they 19 didn't tell Hodell on that call that the system wasn't 11:36:44 20 going to work. 21 Kim, if we could put up Exhibit 19. I'm 22 sorry, Exhibit 247. We also have Exhibit 247, yet 23 another e-mail from Udi Ziv, "Guys, there's not much that 24 we can do here. We will supply what may be a fix for the 11:37:18 25 current problem, but we know there will be others. There

is no doubt that this is not a B1 customer, and we 1 2 somehow need to get away from this." 3 Udi Ziv, again, he knows this isn't going 4 to work, but what are they telling Hodell? They're 11:37:30 5 telling Hodell at the same time, Exhibit 19, they're 6 telling Otto -- these are Otto Reidl's notes -- that 7 Patch Level 23 is ready to go. They're telling Hodell, when they know all 8 9 along that this isn't going to work, they're telling 11:37:57 10 Hodell, "We're going to put a patch on. That's what 11 we're going to do." 12 Kim, if we could have 437. Paul 13 Killingsworth, Exhibit 437, writes to Kevin Reidl and 14 Otto Reidl, well after this April 17th call, and talks 11:38:29 15 about how the product and the additions are an 16 outstanding business solution for you and your company. 17 But Paul Killingsworth knows it is not an outstanding 18 business solution. You saw him testify. What did he 19 say? He said "Oh, I thought Udi Ziv was wrong." Udi 11:38:45 20 Ziv, who's the head of the Business One development team, 21 he was wrong. 22 Paul Killingsworth, who was basically a 23 customer service representative is saying that the head 24 of the development team for Business One is wrong?

In fact, on Exhibit 161, we have yet

11:39:07 25

another person saying Business One isn't going to work. 1 2 Here we have Gianluigi Bagnoli, June 13th, 2007, another 3 person involved in development. "From the numbers I see, 4 the customer is simply outside of the area B1 is supposed 11:39:34 5 to cover." 6 Killingsworth disagreed with Gianluigi as 7 well. Exhibit 439. And we saw this e-mail 8 already, but Dirk Boessmann, recognizing May 22nd, 2007, 9 11:40:00 10 B1 is not going to work. 11 And here we are on Exhibit 259, yet another 12 e-mail from Dusan Lacko. Scroll down to the bottom of 13 the page. Is there another e-mail? Dan Kraus is writing that they need an 14 11:41:13 15 update on the status for this customer. And, Kim, if you 16 could go back to 259.6. Blow this up. Dusan Lacko 17 writes in this e-mail to colleagues, "I was told all the 18 time it was always the last small thing we needed to do 19 for them," being Hodell-Natco, "So that SAP shows some 11:41:45 20 good will and SAP America can talk to them about moving 21 away from Business One." 22 Let's just string them along so we can move 23 them away from Business One. 24 He also recognizes the problems within 11:41:58 25 Business One. "The database is growing and we do not

have any archiving solution in Business One." 1 2 Again, the people overseas seem to know 3 Business One would never support this type of customer. 4 Kim, if you could go back up, please. I think this bottom line kind of says it 11:42:13 5 6 all. "Never expect a tiger to fly. Never expect a tiger 7 to fly." That was the comment about Business One. Now, Dan Kraus knows about how bad things 8 are going at Hodell, but yet during all of this time, 9 11:42:50 10 nobody is calling Hodell. And at the same time, you 11 heard Otto Reidl testify, you heard Kevin Reidl testify, 12 Jaime Clarke, how bad things are at the company, how 13 difficult things are for them to process orders. They're 14 not able to provide quotes. They're having a hard time 11:43:08 15 doing their day-to-day work activities. 16 Finally, we have people go out and perform 17 the testing which we saw, but on November 9th, Michael 18 Sotnick finally sends an e-mail -- 109. Michael Sotnick 19 writes, "From the SAP side, we've evaluated the processes 11:43:54 20 and approach and have come to the conclusion that there 21 is no change we can make on our side that would result in 22 a material improvement." 23 This is finally someone telling SAP, 24 someone from SAP finally telling Hodell-Natco that 11:44:10 25 there's nothing they can do.

But I submit to you all along, well before 1 2 the license agreement is signed, the testing never 3 supported the user size needed and required by 4 Hodell-Natco. Helmuth Guembel testified there's no way 11:44:33 5 Business One would ever work. This was a known fact to 6 the developers at SAP in Israel who knew the limitations 7 of Business One, and the moment they saw 120 users, they knew Business One would never work for this company. 8 9 We've spent a lot of time talking about SAP 11:45:03 10 witnesses, and I wanted to talk just a little bit about Ralf Mehnert-Meland. Kim, if you could put up Exhibit 11 12 157. 13 And I think you may recall this e-mail 14 dated April 16th, 2007. Again, this is the day before 11:45:28 15 the April 17th phone call. The next page, please. 16 He writes that, "Hodell just has too much 17 SAP Business One cannot handle it and there is no 18 fix in sight. I believe we need to find a way to get the 19 customer off SAP Business One." 11:45:48 20 Ralf Mehnert-Meland said that was a 21 knee-jerk reaction. He didn't really mean it; it was 22 just a knee-jerk reaction. Sort of like Paul 23 Killingsworth, you know, changing his testimony, Ralf 24 Mehnert-Meland is running away from the content of this 11:46:01 25 e-mail. It was just an emotional reaction, a knee-jerk

1 reaction.

11:48:24 25

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So this is dated, if you could go back to the date, April 16th, 2007.

Here we have another e-mail from Ralf
Mehnert-Meland where he's responding to Geoff saying "One
item from my mind. There is no way SAP Business One will
work for this customer. We need to find a way to move
them on. Plus, Lowery needs to take responsibility for
the mis-sell." That's yet another knee-jerk reaction for
Ralf Mehnert-Meland.

Dan Kraus, "No go-forward path here with Business One." Kim, if you could just move up. That's okay. But again, Dan Kraus, I guess his was also, you know, a knee-jerk reaction, an emotional response to the situation.

Ralf Mehnert-Meland came into this Court and testified that SAP Business One was working just fine, but after the visits that were made, he writes that, "They have an abysmal performance, which is essentially an issue of the number of users and transactions."

He ran away from that e-mail as well. Ralf Mehnert-Meland claimed during his examination that he changed his opinion because he conferred with other SAP employees and they changed his mind about his opinion

that Business One wouldn't work.

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But on cross-examination, I think you'll recall, he was asked to identify one of those employees, and he couldn't name a single person. Ralf

Mehnert-Meland is running away from his earlier written documentation, just like Paul Killingsworth; you know, puppet on a string.

Geoff Ashley testified here that Business
One actually got better, but his earlier testimony,
you'll recall during his deposition, was different than
that, and he doesn't recall -- he didn't recall anyone
disagreeing with Hodell's conclusion.

In fact, when you put up Geoff Ashley's e-mail, Exhibit 180, Geoff Ashley knew that this deal was suspect from day one. So we have an awful lot of SAP employees and former SAP employees doing their best to run away from written e-mail documentation and earlier testimony that they had given, and I submit to you that the earlier e-mails are closer in time to what's going on. This is when all the events are unfolding. This is when people's memories are fresh. And things always change after litigation.

In fact, if SAP's software ran as quickly as their employees are running from their e-mails, we wouldn't even be here today. We wouldn't have had the

performance issues that we had.

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One thing I want to make sure we dismiss is the notion that the problem wasn't with SAP's product, that it was with In-Flight or with Radio Beacon. I go back to Helmuth Guembel for his testimony on that fact. He was very clear that there were three problems with Radio Beacon. One, it was a two-tier architecture which caused problems, and I think you remember, too, he talked about the 32 byte versus 64 byte, how the memory for 32 byte is the equivalent of one DVD and 64 byte is like 64 billion DVDs, and how that was a big problem for Business One and he also talked about the DI API. And the DI API, he likened it to the security gate at the airport where you walk through the airport and you have to get in a line and you have to go in a queue and go through one by one every time you want to get through.

And he likened the DI API to that where he said any time you send something from the computer, from your computer to Business One, you go through the DI API and you have to go through security checks. And the developer did that on purpose because they wanted the Business One program to be secure, but that made the system very, very slow.

And the DI API, which is part of Business One, part of their package, is part of the problem.

1 And he was very clear that the problem was 2 with the Business One itself, with the architecture, the 3 DI API, and the 32 versus 64 byte notion. 4 As for hardware, Joe Vislocky came in and he testified that the hardware was fine, the hardware 11:51:50 5 worked great for Hodell. When he arrived in 2007, the 6 7 hardware worked, and he didn't see any of those silver slinky connector cables. You saw him testify. You can 8 judge his credibility. But Joe Vislocky was very clear 11:52:10 10 that there was no problem with the hardware at 11 Hodell-Natco. 12 So now we get to the part where I get to 13 talk about damages and financial harm to the company. 14 SAP put up a witness, Geoffrey Osborne, who 11:52:33 15 testified that despite all of these problems, despite the 16 fact that the system never worked for Hodell, that they 17 have zero financial harm across the board. I think you 18 can remember every category, zero, zero, zero, zero, 19 zero. 11:52:52 20 The only category he was willing to concede 21 on was some out-of-pocket costs but he even disagreed 22 with that calculation. 23 Well, what I'm here to tell you is, you 24 know what, that's simply not credible, it's simply not 11:53:09 25 possible given all the performance issues that they had.

I mean, you heard Jaime Clarke, you heard how difficult 1 2 his job was. And, in fact, what I have to show you is 3 some numbers and I want to put some charts up on the 4 board that we talked about before, and one of the things 11:53:22 5 I want to mention before I put those up is the Judge will 6 instruct you on damages. And the thing with Geoffrey 7 Osborne, he kept talking about what a forensic accountant would do. That's not the standard. That's not the test. 8 You don't have to be a forensic accountant 11:53:42 10 to present testimony on damages and recover. That's not

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to present testimony on damages and recover. That's not the standard that's applied here. And what Geoffrey Osborne does as a forensic accountant is different from what Otto Reidl did as the owner of the company. And Otto Reidl is the CEO of the company, and he's been in this business for over 30 years. There isn't anyone in this courtroom, including Geoffrey Osborne, who is better able to talk about how Hodell was damaged and the financial harm that was caused to that company. He knows this better than anybody else.

And I want to put up for you a couple of things. The first thing I want to talk about is how the company was harmed and how we know that the company was harmed.

I'm just going to put this up, first, to show this to you. This chart shows two trend lines. It

shows the gross profit for the company, and it shows the 1 2 profit before tax for the company. And it shows the 3 divergence between the two. 4 And that separation is the equivalent of 11:55:23 5 overhead. Overhead for the company, what it costs them 6 to run their business. 7 Geoffrey Osborne took -- went to great lengths to attack this particular demonstrative, and I 8 submit to you that's because he just didn't like what it 11:55:43 10 showed. But he did not testify, he did not say at any 11 point that he disagreed with the conclusion that there 12 was increased overhead. He never said that. He just 13 said he didn't like the way it was graphed. 14

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But the fact that there was increased overhead costs is shown on this document, and it's shown in the financials. And you can see the timing of this, and here's why the timing is important: It occurs right before the go-live date. You can see, and right before the go-live date, that's where Hodell-Natco started paying for implementation costs and that's one of the components of our damage claim.

The travel expenses to send employees to Chicago for train-the-trainer sessions where you have to send someone to learn about the system, that includes air fare, that includes hotel costs, that includes, you know,

1 car rentals and expenses. That was incurred in this time 2 period. 3 Otto estimated that to be about \$50,000, 4 and that's one item of damages that we're seeking 11:56:53 5 recovery on. 6 Kim, if you could just type them on the 7 screen for the jurors so they can see what we're asking, 8 on a blank piece of paper. 9 But SAP has argued throughout this case 11:57:25 10 that, in fact, when we went on Business One, 2008 was the 11 company's best year, and they say that because the gross 12 sales were \$43,877,103, which if you look across, that is 13 in fact the highest number for gross sales. However, Otto Reidl testified the correct 14 11:57:49 15 number to look at for your profitability is actually 16 profit before tax, and this is how Hodell measures how 17 well the company performed. And you can see the numbers 18 drop dramatically when Business One was implemented. It 19 went from \$1,506,000 down to 424 and to 869. And Otto, 11:58:16 20 in fact, testified that 2006 was in fact the company's 21 best year. 22 Now, here's what's interesting about the 23 difference between gross sales and profit before tax. We 24 all get a paycheck, and that top number on your paycheck,

your gross, that can be a pretty big number, but after

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1 that, taxes are taken out, healthcare is taken out, 2 401(k) is taken out, and then you have some money that 3 you bring home. But even after you bring money home, you 4 still have to pay for your rent, you have to pay for your 11:58:55 5 mortgage, you have to pay for your groceries, you have to 6 pay for all kinds of expenses, normal living expenses. 7 What you have left at the end of the day, well, that's your profit, that's what you get to put in the bank. 8 9 That's the same here. Gross sales, that's 11:59:14 10 like your gross pay. That's what's coming in the door. 11 And after you take everything out, you're left with 12 profit before tax. That's the money they made. 13 In 2008, they only made 869,000. You can 14 add 2007 and 2008 together when Business One was in use, 11:59:36 15 and it still doesn't equal 2006. 2006 was their best 16 year. 17 And Otto explained why their gross sales 18 went up. They didn't ship more pounds. Due to 19 inflation, it was sold for a higher price. They got more 11:59:57 20 money for the product. That's why the number is so high. 21 You can see on here the impact this had on 22 the company. Incoming orders went down. Pounds shipped 23 went down. Profit before tax went down. Percent to net 24 sales decreased. Sales and administrative expenses. 12:00:37 25 mean, across the board, you can see 2007, 2008, that

1 there was a huge impact at Hodell-Natco. And one of the 2 items that we're seeking recovery for is actually the 3 increased overhead costs due to loss in productivity. 4 And I think the way to think about that is like this: 12:01:13 5 Suppose hypothetically you live, you know, on 6 a big farm and you have a huge plot of land that you need 7 to mow, and you have about five or six people who actually come out to mow your lawn, and one day, every 8 lawnmower runs much slower. And it takes them a lot 12:01:34 10 longer to do the same work. That's why they're less 11 efficient, they're less productive, because the equipment 12 didn't work. And it takes them longer to do the same 13 job. That's what happened at Hodell-Natco. Because 14 Business One didn't work, it took them a lot longer to do 12:01:56 15 their job. 16 In fact, you heard Jaime Clarke testify 17 that FACTS worked a lot better than Business One. 18 Business One simply didn't work. It took them longer to 19 do their job. And that drove up the costs. 12:02:09 20 Otto performed a calculation, and in that 21 calculation, he determined company-wide that it took them 22 27, the equivalent of 27 additional people to ship the 23 same amount of pounds between FACTS and Business One. 24 And I want to borrow a demonstrative from 12:02:31 25 you if I may.

1 So I'm borrowing this chart because this 2 actually shows the number of employees at the company, 3 and I just want to provide you an additional item to look 4 at when considering this damage component. So here you'll see in 2004, 2004, the 12:03:07 5 6 company shipped 21,532,388 pounds. Do you see that on 7 here? That's pretty close to 2007 where there were 21,103,982. Somewhat the closest comparisons that I see 8 9 on this chart. 12:03:39 10 But if you look at the difference in the 11 number of employees, you'll see that in 2004 -- it's hard 12 to read upside down -- there were 160 employees, but yet 13 in 2007 for the same amount of pounds, right here, there 14 are almost 27 more employees. 12:04:16 15 I mean, that supports Otto's calculation 16 that it took him the equivalent of 27 additional 17 employees company-wide to ship the same amount of 18 product. 19 So because Business One had an impact 12:04:34 20 company-wide, Otto averaged the average employee cost and 21 that was \$45,000 per employee. SAP Business One didn't 22 just impact the people in the warehouse. It impacted the 23 salespeople, it impacted upper management, it impacted 24 everyone.

So he averaged the costs. And when you

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1 multiply the 27 times the average cost of employee, for 2 the period of time that Business One was actually at the 3 company and operating -- Kim, will you put that up for 4 me -- it's \$2,598,173. That's the financial impact that 12:05:22 5 Business One had on the company. 6 And Otto Reidl, to reach that opinion, 7 relied on documents that we produced in this case, 8 Exhibit 607 and 624. And for our last damage component, those 12:05:49 10 are the out-of-pocket expenses, and Otto produced and we 11 produced in this case, all of the invoices and we 12 produced a summary sheet. And these are Exhibits 606 and 13 622. And you'll see that we didn't pay SAP directly on these invoices. That's because our agreement was with 14 12:06:11 15 LSi. And how LSi distributed those funds to SAP, we 16 don't know. 17 But what we do know is that we've had 18 out-of-pocket expenses of \$830,440.12, and there's no 19 dispute and there's been no dispute in this case that 12:06:31 20 these payments were made in connection with this failed 21 software implementation. 22 And so these three components, lost 23 productivity of \$2,598,173, training and travel of 24 50,000, and out-of-pocket expenses of 830,440.12 -- Chris 12:07:09 25 is helping me with some quick math here -- equal

1 \$3,478,613.

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I know it's a lot of money, but that was the impact of Business One at Hodell-Natco.

Again, what I can say to you is that when you consider all of the evidence and you look at the facts in this case, I think it's pretty clear what happened, and that is that SAP developed a product in Europe. They knew what the product was about in Europe. The developers knew the limitations of the product. They had the testing done well before the license agreement was signed showing the limitations of the product.

Helmuth Guembel talked about the limitations of the product. This is all known to the developers at SAP.

But what happened in this case, in 2003 when it first came over to the United States, the sales team, for whatever reason, didn't get the message. They didn't know who to market the product to. The marketing literature is all over the board. Their internal documentation is all over the board. And even the testimony that we've heard during this trial is all over the board about what size Business One could handle.

What we do know is that SAP wanted to make sales in the United States. They wanted to sell the product. They rushed the product to market. They made

1	the sale. They were excited about Hodell. They wanted
2	them because of their industry, because of their
3	business. They wanted to be in the vertical fastener
4	market. That's what they wanted to do. They were very
12:09:35 5	excited about that.
6	But all along, the product was not
7	appropriate for Business One, and SAP knew that. Then
8	when things started going south, you saw all the e-mail
9	traffic throughout the trial and the documents I've shown
12:09:51 10	you here; they didn't do anything about it. They strung
11	Hodell-Natco along for months, and as Hodell-Natco
12	continued, continued to lose money.
13	So it's our request that when you go back
14	and consider the facts, that you enter an award in favor
12:10:15 15	of Hodell-Natco.
16	Thank you.
17	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Luarde.
18	Okay, folks. That will conclude this
19	morning's presentation. 1:30, does that sound good?
12:10:26 20	It's about ten after 12:00 right now, so that will give
21	you enough time to refresh yourself.
22	Keep in mind the admonition and we'll
23	conclude and see you at 1:30.
24	(Jury out)
12:11:27 25	(Proceedings adjourned at 12:11 p.m.).

1	WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 2015, 1:29 P.M.
2	THE COURT: Good afternoon, folks. Have a
3	seat.
4	You may proceed.
13:35:25 5	MR. MILLER: Thank you.
6	Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.
7	THE JURORS: Good afternoon.
8	MR. MILLER: It's been awhile since June
9	15th, I know that.
13:35:35 10	A couple of things on that. I feel like a
11	reintroduction is in order. I'm Mike, Mike Miller.
12	That's my team. I think you heard and met most of them.
13	Greg and I worked together on this case for a long time,
14	and we talked before this case even got started that he
13:35:52 15	would do the opening and I'd do the closing. So here I
16	am.
17	Number two, on the note that June 15th was
18	awhile ago, I want to thank you guys for your service. I
19	know this is hard. It's hard on the lawyers but I know
13:36:08 20	it's also hard on the jurors. I know that firsthand.
21	My wife was a juror last winter. She got a
22	call out of the blue. The trial was even shorter than
23	this one. We've got three kids. It turned our life
24	upside down. So I get it, and thank you for everything
13:36:21 25	that you're doing. We know you're paying attention and I

know this is hard work. We're almost done. Okay? 1 2 A couple of things. Greg, when he did his 3 opening, had some demonstratives that I thought were 4 good, and they were helpful so I'm going to put these 13:36:41 5 back out. Now, I know you guys have learned a lot about 6 the case since then so maybe you don't need all this but 7 this is the one that has the key people. I tend to talk fast so if I'm flying around from name-to-name, maybe 8 9 this will help you track it. 13:36:55 10 This one you've seen before. It's a really 11 simple timeline. Obviously, there are way more dates in 12 this case than on here but again I find it to be a pretty 13 helpful quide. And I don't know if you can see this, but 14 this is just a description of the four contracts. Right? 13:37:11 15 The ones we've heard about repeatedly. 16 They've got key people, that's who's who. 17 Key facts. Very quickly, the contracts, the distribution 18 agreement, the software development agreement that would 19 go with the distribution agreement. This was LSi and 13:37:28 20 The SDK was IBIS and SAP. The development 21 agreement, which was LSi and IBIS and Hodell. SAP wasn't 22 a party. And then the license agreement. 23 Can you see? Okay. And then the license 24 agreement, which was SAP and Hodell. 13:37:41 25 Okay?

1	So here's what I've done.
2	Obviously oops.
3	A JUROR: Sorry, can you move that one
4	over?
13:37:50 5	MR. MILLER: Sure. This way?
6	A JUROR: Yes.
7	A JUROR: Move that one.
8	MR. MILLER: Move that one this way? Ooh,
9	we were worried about that. I thought if I only went
10	over there once.
11	How about if I do this? I know that these
12	are worth it.
13	That would have been an epic start, right?
14	THE COURT: They wouldn't forget you.
13:38:14 15	MR. MILLER: No. Very, very memorable,
16	that lawyer.
17	Here's what we've got. We've got a lot of
18	testimony. And we've got a lot of exhibits. It is not
19	possible for me to cover all that testimony or all those
13:38:25 20	exhibits. It's just too much. It would take, like, the
21	length of time that we've already spent.
22	My job is to summarize it, and I've decided
23	that the best way to present it to you is in chapters,
24	like chapters in a book.
13:38:37 25	I've worked very hard on this case and

identified what I believe to be the key issues, and I've organized them in a logical order. It's kind of roughly chronological. It's not perfectly chronological. And what I've done is I've collected what I believe to be the key evidence on all of these key issues.

And please, don't be intimidated by this.

I'm not going to go through all of it, and some of it I'm going to move through it very quickly, but I will tell you this: I don't cherry pick, okay? These conclusions I'm going to ask you to draw in connection with these issues that are in these chapters are supported by real evidence. It's not a grab this here, grab this there. It's what this case has shown, and these conclusions I'm going to ask you to draw, the evidence compels you to draw them. Okay?

A couple of other things though before we get started. This case has changed a lot. You'll remember Judge Nugent told us at the start, you're going to hear one thing in opening statements. Then you're going to hear something else during the trial. And then you're going to hear something else during the closing arguments. Well, we're at the closing arguments. This case has changed a lot. Okay? It shrank.

The only thing that's at issue right now fundamentally, there's still a big story to tell, but the

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1 only thing that's at issue fundamentally are whether two 2 SAP marketing documents are misrepresentations, 3 fraudulent misrepresentations they'd have to be in order 4 for you to find against SAP. We'll talk about them. One is Exhibit 314. 13:40:06 5 6 One is Exhibit 617. There are a couple of sentences in 7 each one. I'm going to look specifically at those. But after three weeks, or whatever it's been, two weeks and a 8 9 half, this case has boiled down to a couple -- all that's 13:40:22 10 left of it, a couple sentences in a couple of documents, 11 and Penny Vitantonio, right, the woman from American 12 Express, whose notes said a hundred users. We're going 13 to talk about her, too. That's all that's left in this 14 case. 13:40:37 15 And here's what I will tell you: 16 evidence, there's no SAP misrepresentation whatsoever. 17 You're just not going to find it. And if there's anyone 18 here who maybe could have done something different or 19 should have done something slightly differently, it's not 13:40:55 20 going to be SAP. 21 It's going to be either Hodell or their 22 quy, Dale, Dale Van Leeuwen, who was very active in the 23 sales cycle and was the captain of the ship and who left, 24 or Dan Lowery, who was not active in the sale cycle but

was active in the project, and you've already seen from

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1 the evidence, but I'll highlight some of it. He did a 2 terrible job of informing Hodell of what's going on. 3 And you're also going to see that B1 was 4 actually fine. It started out as there were some issues, 13:41:25 5 but it improved and ultimately was fine. They ran it for 6 two years. It's improved since then and they should have 7 stayed on it. The problem here was In-Flight Enterprise. 8 9 And we'll talk about that, too. And then ultimately I'll 13:41:40 10 get to damages and walk you through what has been way 11 overly focused on in this trial, but at this point, I 12 don't think we can ignore it. So we're going to talk 13 about damages. And I'll show you my version of why the 14 damages are zero and in particular the productivity, 13:41:55 15 extra overhead damages are zero. 16 So Chapter 1. There is -- oh, by the way. We have a PowerPoint, okay. You're welcome to, you know, 17 18 observe that as much as you'd like. I'm mostly going to 19 work off of documents, okay? And I'll try and hopefully 13:42:14 20 keep you kind of guided. 21 Chapter 1. There is a long history here 22 between IBIS and Dale on the one hand and Hodell on the 23 It goes back to the 1980s. We were thinking the other.

other night, maybe we can actually reference Ronald

Reagan. We only miss him by a year. Okay? This goes

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back a long way.

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Dale Van Leeuwen, first at his prior employer and then at IBIS, worked with Hodell on another ERP solution, right? We've heard about this. This is that FACTS solution. Right? FACTS has got nothing to do with SAP. FACTS is a totally separate company selling a totally separate ERP solution, and it got installed, it got implemented by Dale and his companies going all the way back to the 1980s. And then into the 1990s when he started out, Dale was the implementation manager.

This is not a dispute in the case. Okay?

Hodell doesn't like to talk about it, but they've never said oh, that's not true. They know it's true. Goes back — they don't like to talk about it but it goes back that far. He was the implementation manager. The testimony is uniform. They had a partnership. They worked together very hard.

Otto and Dale used to work through the night on this. And Dale even testified, it wasn't just a partnership. He testified that it was a marriage.

Can you call up that -- Bob's going to help us with some quotes. You might have to blow that up, Bob, because the resolution is terrible.

And this is me asking Dale on cross-examination, "And you've even called this

relationship that was getting started with this 1 2 implementation going back to the early 1900s, you called 3 it a marriage, right? 4 "Answer: Yes. It very much is. "Question: Okay. Because, and let's make 13:43:51 5 6 sure the jury understands, because once an ERP 7 solution" -- I almost laughed when I was asking this question -- "once an ERP solution gets installed, once 8 9 you get married, then you have to support and maintain 13:44:05 10 that solution, right? "Answer: That's correct." 11 12 Okay. Then what else do we know? We know 13 that after about ten years of marriage, ten, twelve years 14 of marriage, there was trouble. And they were on the 13:44:17 15 rocks. Right? And we've seen those exhibits. Now, Dale 16 tried to deny this. Ultimately, that just goes to his 17 credibility. You can't deny this. It's undeniable. 18 Look at 195. Bob, if you can call that up. 19 SAP has been showing you this and Hodell hasn't. It's a 13:44:34 20 January 24th, 2001 letter from Otto Reidl to Dale having 21 to do with the FACTS program and having to do in 22 particular with the eWMS part of it. Okay. 23 That's a reference to Radio Beacon, which 24 you know is relevant in this case, too. But this is back 13:44:52 25 when Radio Beacon, then called eWMS, was linked up with

1 FACTS, and Otto is not happy and he's writing to Dale in 2 a formal letter, "Our company spent a great deal of time, 3 effort and money to evaluate products, to communicate our 4 needs, and to prepare our warehouses for implementation. 13:45:09 5 Why? Because we've been around the barn several times." 6 I'm going to come back to that phrase. "We've been around the barn several times." What does he 7 mean? He means they understand what's going on. 8 have been on ERP before. They've implemented ERP before, 13:45:26 10 they know what the issues are and they are saying, "Don't 11 jerk me around. I know what I'm talking about," okay? 12 Later in our case, they tried to act like 13 they didn't know what they were talking about. And we'll 14 talk about that. 13:45:33 15 The implementation was undertaken with very 16 little preparatory work, sounds familiar, but instead was 17 on a modified-as-you-go basis. And then, Bob, I think 18 there's some more. At least I think there is. The next 19 page. There you go. "If the product could 13:45:50 20 21 not" -- can you skip that, please? There you go. "If 22 the product could not provide the capabilities required, 23 all of the parties selling Radio Beacon as a 24 FACTS-integrated warehouse management system, had an 13:46:05 25 obligation to say so. They did not."

1 Sounds familiar, also.

Last point. "I'm not going to belabor the point of the drop in customer service and lost business in this letter." Sounds familiar again. "That issue is reserved in the event I need to seal legal advice." This is a very serious letter. That marriage was in trouble.

Go please to 311. Remember when I was cross-examining Dale and I was asking him, hey, this 311 -- go all the way to the bottom. No, actually you're right. Stop right there. Just scoop the whole thing, Bob.

I was asking Dale, "Doesn't this suggest that there was a likelihood of litigation of Hodell against you?" And he denied that. Remember? And I had to kind of walk him through this.

This is Kevin Reidl, two years later, but the same system. July 11th, 2003. "In an effort to clearly communicate my concerns with you," right, "regarding eWMS," same thing as Radio Beacon thing, "and The IBIS Group in general, however based on the level of attention we received from your organization, how are we to rely on you in the future when we need to keep a larger computer software package running smoothly," et cetera?

"In May, I went to bat for you before my

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father. He was ready to take legal action." 1 2 It was right around then that Dale stopped 3 fighting me a little bit on whether this litigation 4 threat was directed to him, okay. And then there's 13:47:30 5 another one, and I'm not going to go through all this, 6 but just the last line on 311. 7 "Due diligence was never conducted at the start of this project." 8 9 Dale didn't do due diligence in connection 13:47:42 10 with the Radio Beacon piece of the whole thing, and this 11 is very clear about that. 12 If you look at 312, I'm not going to 13 belabor this, but Otto complains to Dale, very quickly, 14 32 months and counting. Dale gives a response. 13:48:05 15 And just go to the top, Bob. That's 16 probably the easiest thing. 17 It's more of the same. I'm not even going 18 to quote this. You guys will have access to the 19 exhibits. If you want to look at 312, please do so. No 13:48:19 20 different than 195 and 311. Hodell is ticked off at Dale 21 and they're threatening litigation. 22 So why does this matter, right? Well, it's 23 a couple reasons. One is context. You need to 24 understand the history, okay? This case is not like, oh, 13:48:36 25 Dale Van Leeuwen, he's a lifetime B1 guy. He goes

door-to-door hoping to find a B1 customer, and he finally knocked on the door and somebody answered and it was Otto and he sold him some B1 software.

It's not that at all. It's the opposite.

Dale's not an SAP guy. Dale is a Hodell guy. And you know this from this, going all the way back, like I said, to the 1980s. But there's more. Remember, Otto admitted that Dale didn't introduce B1 to Hodell. Hodell introduced B1 to Dale.

So they knew each other on FACTS. They're driving each other crazy and about to get in suits together. And go to the next quote that we have, Bob, please. This is Otto's testimony in this courtroom under oath.

Can you just scoop that? Scoop is my word for enlarging it. All right? "Okay. Mr. Reidl, could you tell me when you became familiar with SAP's Business One software?" That's a really good question. "Yes. Around mid year 2003, I don't remember the precise, month, et cetera, et cetera, that's June, '03, I attended this trade show, et cetera, learned about these competing products, et cetera, and I learned about SAP Business One. I gave my card to the vendors. I don't know if American Express got one from me, but then I got a card from Amex."

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So there's no dispute. Hodell, they're the 1 2 ones that found out about B1. They went to Dale. Okay. 3 So look at the next snippet I've got. Same day. Otto 4 Reidl again, as if there's any doubt that he sent Dale 13:50:17 5 out in the world as Hodell's guy to figure out what you 6 would do. 7 "Just prior to receiving the quote, because of my years of experience with Dale, I wanted to get his 8 opinion on a number of the products that we were looking 13:50:29 10 at, including Business One. I specifically mentioned to 11 him blank and blank and blank, and I had learned about 12 Business One. And I asked him to give me an assessment." 13 Now, Dale agrees, right? Go to Dale, 14 please, on this point. This is an undisputed point. 13:50:48 15 This is Dale. You remember this on direct? "Hey, can 16 you describe for me the process by which Hodell purchased 17 Business One?" And he tells you everything I just told 18 you. "I was supporting FACTS. They were having some 19 issues." 13:51:04 20 And then it says down here, in the bottom 21 third, "Hodell-Natco was actually approached by American 22 Express and introduced to the business -- the SAP 23 Business One application through American Express. Otto 24 called me up and said, you know, this is a product you 13:51:20 25 should look at as an organization."

1 And I stopped Dale on cross-examination, 2 you might remember this, and I said, "Dale isn't that an 3 understatement?" Because we had taken his deposition. I 4 knew what actually happened. 13:51:30 5 So go to the next line, please. So I asked 6 him, "Dale," scoop the whole thing, please, "would you 7 agree with me," we're talking Otto, "he actually directed you, your word, as his partner, your word, to drill down 8 on Business One?" 9 13:51:50 10 "Answer: I would say that, yes. He felt 11 that this was a product that we should review and we 12 should consider as part of our portfolio." 13 In other words, it's not just that he said, 14 hey, Dale this is a product you ought to look at, "You 13:52:03 15 agree with me that he directed you as his partner to 16 drill down on the product both for yourself and for Hodell?" And he said, "Yes, that's correct." 17 18 I realize this is a lot of detail. 19 Remember Star, Greg Star, as soon as he got started, he 13:52:17 20 said there was another part of the story. Hodell tries 21 to hide this part of the story from you. These guys go 22 way back. Dale Van Leeuwen was Hodell's guy. It ended 23 up mattering, and we'll talk about some of that. Go to 24 the next chapter. 13:52:33 25 This was a project, a big project, and it

1 had real risk, right? I know you've all heard this but 2 it's three components. It's B1 itself, it's Radio 3 Beacon, which had just about gotten IBIS and Dale and 4 Hodell in litigation, and this project, remember, it kind of gets going months after that July letter. So it's 13:52:50 5 6 right on the heels of almost them being in litigation. 7 And number three, it's In-Flight Enterprise. What's In-Flight Enterprise? We didn't hear 8 9 about In-Flight Enterprise much in that closing argument, 13:53:03 10 did we? We went like, I don't know, say it was two hours 11 long, I think it was, I'm not sure, might have been a 12 little bit longer. I think we went two whole full hours 13 before we even heard the word In-Flight Enterprise. 14 In-Flight Enterprise was a highly 13:53:18 15 customized piece of business software that had never 16 before existed that was being written from scratch by 17 IBIS and it was going to get stacked on top of B1 and 18 Radio Beacon, and it was going to be tried out for the 19 first time at Hodell, and we'll talk in a minute, and 13:53:35 20 then they were going to go sell it all over the country, 21 right? 22 Let's get an idea of how big of a deal 23 In-Flight was because if you are going to evaluate B1 and 24 somebody is going to stack In-Flight on top of it, you 13:53:51 25 better look at In-Flight or you really can't evaluate B1,

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Take a look, please, at Exhibit 11. I think you probably all remember Exhibit 11. We've used it for a couple different purposes but right now there's the purchase of In-Flight Enterprise. This is a pitch piece from IBIS to Hodell in October of 2014, and they're saying hey, we think this In-Flight Enterprise is going to take 3800 hours. Think about that. That's a lot of hours. Okay?

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Now, they're going to give it to them for free, right? And we'll come back to that.

But let's talk about how big In-Flight is a little bit more. Okay. Because remember on cross-examination, me and Dale again, I tried to get him to admit, look, let's make sure you guys understand this product B1; it's done. It's for sale. People can go buy it, like you could go buy something in Staples. This way with SAP, you buy it from a dealer, but the product is done, the market is open. If somebody wants it, they can

get it. Now, he fought me on it a little bit, but then I

And go to the next slide, please. Scoop that whole thing, please.

And we had just been looking at Exhibit 11, so it's kind of easier to follow this. "And your point

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got him to concede.

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is that so in connection with this project, the hours 1 2 that you're talking about that needed to be devoted that 3 are listed here on 11, right, that's the 3816, you would 4 agree with me that the vast majority of them weren't with 13:55:24 5 respect to B1, which is a product that's out in the 6 market, but instead they were with respect to In-Flight 7 Enterprise? "Answer" -- he couldn't have been more 8 9 clear -- "These hours were a hundred percent related to 13:55:35 10 In-Flight Enterprise. Thank you." He couldn't stop 11 himself. "That is correct. Okay, thanks, Dale. Okay. 12 Now, we got it," but there's more. 13 Take a look at -- remember Joe Guagenti? 14 Joe Guagenti came in here. He's not an SAP employee. He 13:55:49 15 wrote In-Flight Enterprise, okay? He was the head code 16 writer for In-Flight Enterprise. 17 Look what he said. Remember his block, 18 block and a half analogy. His point was, yeah, 19 In-Flight's big. It's bigger than B1. So the thing that's stacking on top of B1, it's bigger and also on top 13:56:07 20 21 of Radio Beacon, bigger than B1. 22 "Are you familiar with the size? Yes. 23 that because you wrote the whole thing? Yes. Give us a 24 sense of how big it is? Sure. If SAP was one city 13:56:24 25 block, that's B1. In-Flight, the size of In-Flight was

1 like one city block, maybe more. Maybe one and a 2 half" -- sorry, I read it wrong -- "maybe one and a half 3 city blocks. So it was quite a bit larger or equal to 4 the size of SAP, that's Business One, itself. I mean 13:56:42 5 that's how big this application was." 6 And no one disputes in this whole case SAP 7 didn't write a line of IFE code. I say "IFE" sometimes. That's In-Flight Enterprise, same thing. 8 9 And the contracts, just to be clear, SAP 13:56:58 10 wants nothing to do with these add-ons that are built by 11 these people who sign distributor agreements and 12 distribution agreements and SDKs. 13 And we're clear about that. Our 14 relationship was different. We created and we sell B1. 13:57:12 15 If somebody wants to have a distribution agreement and 16 they want to go sell B1 out in the world, they can do 17 that. If they want to build add-ons, then they execute 18 one of those SDKs, and they can do that. And if a 19 company like Hodell wants the software, then, fine, 13:57:26 20 they've got to sign a license agreement with us. 21 And all that kind of happened here, 22 although it's all screwed up with IBIS and LSi because 23 IBIS doesn't have a distribution agreement, and I'll talk 24 about all that stuff.

13:57:38 25

But all three of those contracts, the

1 distribution agreement and the software development 2 agreement, we weren't a party to this one, skipping, and 3 the license agreement, they all say, hey, SAP wants no 4 responsibility for these add-ons, which makes perfect sense. We don't write them. We can't control what 13:57:51 5 6 people are going to decide to stack on top of our 7 product. And just this part may be a little bit 8 9 boring, but can you call up 32? I just wanted to see, 13:58:03 10 the contracts do say this. 11 I think it's -- all right, fine. This is 12 the SDK, right? This is IBIS's contract that is signed in December of 2003 with SAP, and this is the contract 13 14 that expired because they never had a distribution 13:58:22 15 agreement. Okay. And I'll come back to that, too. 16 It expired six months after it was 17 executed. IBIS was out there acting like they still had 18 a contract with us. It's a whole other story, but go to 19 8.8 -- just 8. Can you blow that up? 13:58:39 20 It's legal language, and it's in all caps, 21 though, for emphasis. And the people who are entering 22 into these contracts know exactly what it means. I had 23 underlined the key part. "Licensee extensions and any 24 third-party software." So SAP disclaims everything, the 13:58:57 25 short version of that, having to do with licensee

extensions and any third-party software. That's add-ons, 1 2 okav? 3 So go quick to 30. I just want you guys to 4 see. We put this in every contract, and it's in 13:59:07 5 6 every contract that's in this case. This is the 7 distribution agreement that LSi signed. Likewise, in December of '03. And for this one, it's Section 12.2. 8 This one's even thicker, but look, it's right up top, 13:59:33 10 same idea. They disclaim all responsibility for 11 third-party software. 12 I'm not going to bore everybody. So go to 13 316, please. 14 This is the contract that Hodell signed, 13:59:46 15 okay? They got IBIS saying, fine, you guys are going to 16 step away from add-ons, makes sense. LSi is saying fine, 17 step away from that. Hodell says fine. This is their 18 contract with us. I think it's 7.1. 19 Okay. "SAP warrants that the software will 14:00:09 20 substantially conform to the specifications," et cetera, 21 et cetera. "The warranty shall not apply." Romanette 1, and it kind of continues over 22 23 here. "If the defect is caused by a modification, integration add-on." 24 14:00:23 25 You can spend all the time you want looking

at 316, that's our license agreement. Hodell signed it 1 2 with us. It's in perfect English. Those are defined 3 terms. That's In-Flight Enterprise. We don't have any 4 responsibility for it. Okay. Very quickly go to 8 because I'm 14:00:33 5 6 talking about making the point in Chapter 2 that this is 7 a big, risky project. Hodell knew that. These are Otto Reidl's own notes. This is right around the time of that 8 Exhibit 11. "Hodell-Natco concerns." They have 9 14:00:53 10 concerns? Look at item two. Oh, they're concerned 11 12 that this is a custom development. That's In-Flight 13 Enterprise. They're concerned about that. And what else? They're concerned about SAP's commitment. That's 14 14:01:05 15 what I was just telling you. Otto knows they're doing 16 something here that's big and risky, and SAP is not 17 committing to it, and they've got concerns. 18 So look, please, at 740. Just more of the 19 This one's a little tough to read, but just scoop same. 14:01:25 20 that whole thing. 21 This is Otto to Lowery and Van Leeuwen, 22 November of '04, second sentence, "Although I'm unhappy 23 about playing a developer, a pioneer, the guys with the 24 arrows in their back, role," the attached agreement, and

it basically says, "Okay, we'll do it." He doesn't

14:01:41 25

1 exactly love that he's a developer, but he wants to get 2 the benefits of it, and I'll talk about that in a second. 3 But he definitely knows those are the guys 4 that get -- the pioneers that get the ideas and are going 14:01:52 5 west and whatever, but they get the arrows in the back. 6 Okay. So Chapter 3. It's not just that 7 it's a big, risky project. This is a joint venture. This is another thing Hodell doesn't like to talk about. 8 I'm going to get right into it. Let's get into how it 14:02:10 10 works. 11 Not only is Dale Hodell's guy out in the 12 world, throwing down, finding out for them, they go into 13 business together. And there's no dispute, by the way, in this case that that was true. 14 14:02:22 15 Like this is another one of the things 16 where they don't like to talk about it, but these facts 17 are not contested facts. The idea was let's get Business 18 One, stack Radio Beacon on top of it, get this giant 19 In-Flight thing that's even bigger than B1, stack that on 14:02:37 20 top of it. We'll be the first ones to use it, but we'll 21 sell it all over the country. 22 There's nothing wrong with that, as a 23 principle, but that's not us doing that. That's them 24 doing that, and let's look at how they had that set up. 14:02:50 25 Look at 291, Bob.

Very quickly. This is the development 1 2 agreement, right? 3 So contract number three. Who is a party? 4 Not us. This is IBIS -- well, sorry, missed the most 14:03:05 5 important one. Hodell and IBIS and LSi, right? And what 6 is the project description? And you got the timeline, 7 right, so it's right here. Right? They're signing the 8 development agreement, signing this agreement right here. 9 What are they doing? It's the development 14:03:21 10 of IBIS's In-Flight Enterprise application and its 11 integration into SAP Business One. The development 12 agreement is building In-Flight. That's what it really 13 is. 14 There's a little bit more to it, but here's 14:03:34 15 how it works. Hodell pays 300,000, right? See that 16 300,000 purchase price in the lower right. Go to the 17 next page. I've highlighted this to make it easy for 18 you. There you go. And here's what they get in exchange 19 for their 300,000. Thank you, Bob. One, they get unlimited user licenses for 14:03:50 20 21 In-Flight Enterprise, okay? And then upon -- this is 22 down to three, on successful completion of In-Flight, 23 once it's done, IBIS and Hodell are going to go out into 24 the world and try to sell it to other companies, and 14:04:11 25 Hodell gets a hundred dollars for each of the first 1,000

licenses that they sell to somebody else.

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Now, you know, other fastener companies, because they're trying to create -- remember the testimony about the microvertical, they're trying to create -- they're trying to sell it to all the fastener companies they can, and Hodell can make \$100,000 from that.

Okay. So go back, please, to 11. I just want you to see the math. Scoop right -- just a piece of that. There you go. That's fine.

It's the -- this is rough math, but it's sound. It's 3816 hours that were estimated at the beginning. The going rate for labor for IBIS is 150 bucks an hour. If you times 3816 times 150 bucks an hour, that's \$572,000 of free In-Flight Enterprise, plus if they succeed with this business venture and their joint venture works out and they sell a thousand licenses to someone else, Hodell gets another hundred thousand.

So remember Greg Star was kind of walking
Otto through, "Hey, how come you walked away from
American Express?" Greg's point was, "Look, you're not
the type of company that you'd like to come off as. You
guys have 40-some-odd-million-dollars in sales. How come
you were so cheap when it came to American Express and
you said you had to beat this by at least half?"

And this gives you a flavor for what's 1 2 going on. They weren't just being cheap with American 3 Express; they were going into business and they were 4 going to spend \$300,000, and they were going to try to 14:05:38 5 double their money and make 672,000. Think about that. 6 They're not out there trying to find, hey, what's the 7 best software for our company and all the people that work here. If they were really thinking about that, they 8 9 probably would have bought from American Express. Okay? 14:05:52 10 They had this other idea with someone they were about to a couple months before that to get into 11 12 litigation where they cut their price in half, pay 13 \$300,000, and maybe double their money getting 672,000 14 back, which obviously didn't happen. 14:06:08 15 Very quickly, I think this is uncontested, 16 but I can't resist. Look at 755. Otto admits that this 17 was to make money. Notes. "If they want us to be a 18 development partner, we should see rewards from the 19 success of the product. Commissions on future sales." 14:06:24 20 That's the hundred bucks times the 21 thousand, right? 22 Look at this next piece which is great. 23 totally proves one thing, that -- go to 10, please, Bob. 24 The In-Flight pass was IBIS's restitution. So they're 14:06:43 25 doing two things. They're going out into business and

they want to make some money, 672,000 in value, and they 1 2 want to settle this whole Radio Beacon dispute that almost resulted in litigation. 3 4 These guys were trying to do a lot, okay? 14:06:56 5 And look at the next exhibit. You 6 can -- well, fine. Go ahead, put it up there. 7 Jon Woodrum from IBIS, he called this a joint venture. I mean, those are his words, not mine. 8 9 You can barely read it, it's at that third arrow. 14:07:14 10 thought that was funny. 11 Anyway, Hodell, there were -- you could 12 tell from some of the questions that they asked during --13 might have been in the opening statement but it really came out in the questions. They were trying to suggest 14 14:07:27 15 "We're not really involved in this. If there is a joint 16 venture, we're not really involved." 17 Well, they're the investor. You can be a joint venturer and be the cash quy. Right? Cash, cash 18 19 is what drives ventures like that. They're the ones that 14:07:42 20 came up with the 300. Remember, only about \$150,000 ever 21 came to SAP in this whole case. That other 150 or 22 whatever it turns out to be, that's the funding for this 23 joint venture to build this In-Flight Enterprise. 24 And, Bob, if you go just -- I think we --

go to the next quote. I think this point is made, but

14:07:56 25

1 this is Kevin, I think, "You'd agree that you were part 2 of this joint development project, you were providing the 3 funding, and you were taking the risk as the pioneer, the 4 guys with the arrows in your back? "Answer: Yeah, because we were going to be 14:08:11 5 the first with this software." They were going to rush 6 7 to market and be first. So just skip the next one, Bob. That's 8 9 planning for Chapter -- what we're calling Chapter 3. So it used to be that part of this case was 14:08:27 10 11 that Dale and Dan were acting on behalf of SAP. That's 12 gone. Okay? That's not in this case. So some of this 13 doesn't exactly match up because this case changed and it 14 shrank, and I have to kind of conform what I'm talking to 14:08:46 15 you guys about on the fly, but I want to make this point 16 because the contract, all right, this one, 316, it 17 doesn't just say that Dale and Dan or whoever is out 18 there selling our software is not our agent. It does a 19 lot more than that, and it matters. 14:09:01 20 Can you call up 316, please? Now, this 21 thing's got a lot of stuff in it, but I'm going to try 22 and move quickly. Yeah, 7.1 and 7.2. Well, that's just 23 that they're not an agent. Go to 7.1 so I can avoid 24 dropping my papers.

Sorry. I meant Section 7.1 of 316. It's

14:09:29 25

1 on 316.3. The next page. Yeah, you're going to have to 2 blow that up. My eyes are getting tired. Can you blow 3 it up more or just stretch it? Okay. 4 SAP warrants what? Warrants what the software will do. It will conform to the functional 14:09:56 5 6 specs contained in the documentation, and that's it, 7 period. Here's what it doesn't apply to, and we've 8 9 walked through some of that. I'm not going to spend a 14:10:07 10 lot of time on that. You're welcome to go back. It's 11 7.2. 12 SAP and its licensors. All right. This 13 contract is between SAP America and Hodell. Okay? But 14 if you read this contract, the licensor, that's SAP AG. 14:10:23 15 That's the German parent that Hodell is desperately 16 trying to drag into this case because they don't have a 17 case to begin with that's left. Now, they're just 18 reaching and lurching. 19 But I want to be clear, when Hodell signed 14:10:37 20 this contract, they agreed that SAP America and SAP AG were disclaiming liability. "SAP and SAP AG disclaim all 21 22 other warranties express or implied including without 23 limitation" -- (Pause) 24 I told them I'd talk fast, but I hear you, 14:11:12 25 I'll try to slow down. How is that?

"Limitation and implied warranties and 1 2 merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, 3 except to the extent that any warranties implied by law 4 cannot be validly waived." Okay? And just very briefly, there's 9.3, 14:11:36 5 6 that's further down. That's a limitation of liability 7 provision. Okay. Same deal. It inures to the benefit of SAP America, and its desperate attempt to bring in SAP 8 AG doesn't work because they have protection under that, 14:11:52 10 too. 11 I'm not going to spend time -- go to the 12 last one. The last one is an entire agreement. 13 Everything that everybody has talked about, including the 14 writings -- and I'll talk about the writings in this 14:12:05 15 case -- they're out the window. It's only what's in this 16 contract that counts, okay? 17 And Hodell signed this contract, and let's 18 be clear, they -- Kevin Reidl and Otto Reidl, they 19 admitted that they got the license agreement, it was in 14:12:25 20 plain English, they read it, they understood it. I mean, 21 I know right now it would be a drag to go through every 22 word there, but if you were Hodell and you're buying this 23 software, you're going to read that thing. 24 And we took their depositions and asked 14:12:37 25 them, "Hey, did you read this?" And they said, "Oh,

1	heck, yeah, we read it and understood it. We agreed with
2	it. And then we signed it."
3	Right. And I've got a couple of reminders
4	for us all. Can you go to the next transcript clip?
14:12:52 5	This one's Otto. "And you understood everything in the
6	license agreement? Correct."
7	Go to the next one. Otto again: "Your
8	view of the license agreement when you read this thing at
9	the end of December of 2005, you actually agonized over
14:13:15 10	signing it, right?
11	"I'm sorry?
12	"Question: You actually agonized over
13	signing the license agreement, correct?
14	"Answer: Correct."
14:13:25 15	But he signed it.
16	Kevin Reidl, one more. This is Kevin.
17	He's the guy that actually put the pen to paper. "You're
18	the one who signed the agreement? Yes. When we talked
19	about" this is Court testimony, right? We all heard
14:13:38 20	this. Sometimes it doesn't seem this isn't a
21	deposition. This is what happened in front of us. It
22	may not be every word, but this transcript came from
23	Shirle and Sue, and that's what they said.
24	"And when we talked about this, is it true?
14:13:50 25	"Right?

1	"And that, in fact, happened?
2	"Right.
3	"You took this very seriously?
4	"Yeah, we reviewed it and signed it, yes.
14:13:56 5	"Question: And you understood everything
6	that was written in this document, right?
7	"Answer: Yes. It was pretty boilerplate."
8	So everything I was just walking through,
9	and kind of running through, but before you even begin to
14:14:06 10	think about SAP here, you have to look at that contract
11	and they agreed to all that stuff, okay?
12	Here's another point: Their guy Dale,
13	okay, he was the guy during the sales process and I
14	just want to make sure you guys understand kind of the
14:14:20 15	distinction between Dale and Dan, right? Dale's back in
16	the eighties. Dan comes way later.
17	And there's some testimony from Dan where
18	he flat out admits he had nothing to do with the sale.
19	The sale problems that Hodell had were the fault of
14:14:36 20	Hodell and their guy Dale. They shouldn't have hired
21	someone they were getting ready to sue.
22	But go ahead and look at the first clip.
23	I think if you go that's it, just go to
24	the trial transcript for Dale. This looks about right.
14:15:12 25	Yeah.

1	Remember, Judge Nugent kind of stopped Dan
2	Lowery, he wanted to know.
3	"The Court" this is Dan Lowery and the
4	Judge is asking him, "When you tried to make the sales
14:15:27 5	pitch to Hodell, who did you talk to?
6	"Well," the witness, says, "the sales pitch
7	was made by Dale.
8	"The Court: All right. So that wasn't
9	made by you, right?
14:15:36 10	"Answer: The what, sir?
11	"It was not made by you, the sales pitch?
12	"Answer: No."
13	Okay. I have a couple more of these. I
14	want to go through them real quick. I want you to know
14:15:47 15	what happened here. It must be hard to sit there and not
16	be able to take notes and we're flying by you guys
17	throwing papers left and right.
18	I'm trying simultaneously to move quickly
19	so that I don't waste time and bore you guys, but I want
14:16:01 20	to spend some time because like I said at the start, I'm
21	not cherry picking. This is what these we haven't
22	even gotten close to anything that's contested yet.
23	These are important base facts. Okay.
24	"Mr. Lowery, did you talk to anybody?
14:16:18 25	"Dale did most of the selling."

There's another one. I think there's 1 2 another one. Yeah. "Dale was the one. He was the 3 salesman? Yeah." 4 And then what about Dan, right? Dan Lowery 14:16:30 5 admitted he didn't hear about Hodell until after his company, LSi, bought IBIS. Remember that? IBIS existed. 6 7 It worked with Hodell. Dan Lowery and his company, LSi, bought 8 9 IBIS, and they basically kept him as a subsidiary. They 14:16:47 10 purchased them in -- and there was a little bit back and forth -- we'll call it May of 2004. That's the first 11 12 time Dan Lowery heard of Hodell, and then he admitted 13 that he didn't meet them until September of 2004. 14 So at this point it's May. Dale is the 14:17:04 15 guy, but very quickly, go to 830. I think it's the next 16 exhibit. 17 This is Lowery writing to the Reidls, 18 September 12th, '04. Oh, boy. "Thank you for your time 19 and the opportunity to discuss your business. I enjoyed 14:17:22 20 meeting with you." Pardon me. "I enjoyed meeting you 21 both and the tour of your operation." 22 So that sets something in time. The guy 23 just met them the day before. Okay? 24 All right. So where do we want to go next? 14:17:38 25 Let's keep moving.

1 This one's fun. Next chapter. B1 is a 2 dynamite product and SAP has lots, has gobs of happy 3 customers who have more users than Hodell. And some of 4 those sales were before Hodell and some of those sales 14:18:04 5 were after Hodell. 6 Remember Paul Killingsworth came in here 7 and testified? Customer service. He's an executive at SAP. He's in charge of B1. It's his baby. He spoke 8 with pride about B1. It was clear, they have 40 to 14:18:23 10 50,000 customers. 40 to 50,000 companies are running B1. That's a lot of companies. Okay? 11 12 And remember Dan Kraus came in? He was 13 kind of the same. He doesn't even work for SAP anymore, but he's still in software. He volunteered to come here, 14 14:18:43 15 tell us about B1. 16 And look at what he said, if you'd call his 17 transcript up. This is -- it's one of those things that 18 once you get it, you get it. "All right. Separate and 19 apart, is it true or not that B1 has worked well for 14:18:59 20 companies that actually do have up to 500 employees or 21 more?" 22 Which by the way, when you go to the couple 23 of little things that are left in this case, it's, hey, 24 does B1 work for companies with one to several hundred

employees or does B1 work for companies with between one

14:19:12 25

and 500 employees? And I'm going to be talking about 1 2 this, but you're darn right it does. 3 It totally does, and there's lots of them 4 out there and we have a stack of exhibits that show them. 14:19:27 5 Now, Hodell had some issues, but that was 6 specific to Hodell and it was because of a whole bunch of 7 things Hodell did, and we ultimately think B1 worked for them and they should have stuck with it, et cetera, et 8 9 cetera. But when you see something like that, stop 14:19:39 10 11 yourself and say, "Okay, don't forget that," okay, 12 because B1 works for companies with hundreds of 13 employees. 14 But look at what he says here. And I'm 14:19:49 15 going to come to that in a second. "We had a number of 16 customers before Hodell ever bought B1 that were large, 17 and we've had -- well, since I've left and even before 18 there were a number of customers that have bought the 19 product that used it successfully that are very large. 14:20:00 20 Okay. Thank you. Thank you. We'll come back to that." 21 And I decided, no, let's talk about it 22 right now, right? 23 "Question: Tell the jury, has B1 been a 24 successful product? "Absolutely." 14:20:10 25

1 This is where it gets good. 2 "B1 has more than 40,000 customers that are 3 using it around the world, and generally you would look 4 at a product, whether it's successful or not, based on the adoption. And 40,000 companies running a product is 14:20:21 5 6 a lot of companies running a product. So, yes, it's been 7 a successful product." And he goes on to talk about the range of 8 9 size, and he talks about how some of them are small and 14:20:39 10 some of them are large. But the reason, the main 11 reason -- and that's part of the reason, I guess -- but 12 the main reason I wanted you to see that is that's his 13 point. Hey, is B1 a success? Of course, it is. 14 They didn't sell 40,000 copies the first 14:20:50 15 day. They've been selling B1 for a long time, and 40 to 16 50,000 companies over that period of time that decided to 17 buy it, it's self-proving. It's definitely a successful 18 product. They sold it to 50,000 companies, right? 19 And look at, can you call up 700? This is 14:21:11 20 700. I hope I don't drop this, that would be bad. 21 Mr. Killingsworth testified about this. 22 It's a list of all customers in the history of B1 around 23 the world that have more than 50 users. Okay. I'm 24 running out of space. 14:21:34 25 But very briefly -- I'll try not to get too 14:23:08 25

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close -- this thing's huge. Okay? It's 26 pages long, and over in this column it takes, like, the professional licenses and the limited licenses and it adds them up.

And if you look at the top here, that's just kind of a sampling -- no, no, that's the top. See in the upper right-hand corner, 5766? And it goes down from there, it's in decreasing order by total number of users. It's 26 pages long.

And my friend Joe walked Paul Killingsworth through this. Thank you for this, Joe; you gave me a little cheat sheet. There are over 2000 companies on this list with more than 50 Bl licenses. There are 500 companies with more than a hundred user licenses.

Notable names: Loreal, Unilever, Phillips, Coca-Cola, Haines, Chevron, et cetera. More than 250 of these companies have more users than Hodell.

And then if you get -- if you look at it, it's got an industry column, and you can find there industry which is wholesale. There are 28 companies in the wholesale industry with more users than Hodell.

This is a very important exhibit. So is this one, 834. 834 is like a reduced version of 7. It's just the '03 and '04 sales worldwide to companies with more than 50 users. And there's been all this testimony about, oh, well, maybe Hodell was the biggest company

that they'd ever sold to, which is totally not true.

And if you look -- thank you, Bob. Is that about as big as we can make it, I guess? These are -- this is 834. The green are U.S. companies that were prior to Hodell because this is '03 and '04. And remember, Hodell doesn't get our licenses until December, '05, and there are at least four big ones, United States companies, Chevron, Koehler, Respironics, and there's another one at the bottom called Attica, so Hodell wasn't our biggest company at the time. We had other prior sales.

It's interesting, Hodell at the trial, they hate these lists. This is a big problem for them. Okay. So what do they try and do? They try and say, "Well, you don't tell whether there's an add-on in here and you don't tell, well, maybe they were running it in separate subsidiaries" or something like that, right. Or they criticized it because it's not broken out some other way.

This report is what it is. This is a report that can be run at SAP, and we ran it. If they wanted to investigate that, they had these lists. Okay. They could do it, but they haven't. They just brought it up at trial and took a swipe at it.

And remember what happened? Okay. They asked Paul Killingsworth, "Hey, wait a minute, aren't

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these separate installations?"

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And he said, "Whoa, whoa, wait a second.

I've not conducted that study. That's

definitely nonsense." He didn't say it. It was clearly

nonsense, you could tell by how he was reacting.

But right off the top of his head he remembered two companies that were not just in the wholesale business, but they were, like, incredibly analogous to Hodell. And he named them off the top of his head. One was Fairview Fittings which is on this list and one is Tech Equipment. Fairview had 153 users. Tech Equipment had 159. Total single installations.

Okay. And remember, they didn't have the guts to ask Dan Kraus about that. They just didn't. They ditched that idea because they felt like maybe they scored a quarter of a point and leave it and argue it later, instead of doing what they should have done which is if this is what they are going to say, then investigate it, which they never did.

And then they tried to ask Brooks Hilliard a question about it. And remember what he said? I have a quote from him. Brooks Hilliard checked with SAP about that issue, and they looked at the range of companies with between 60 and 300 users on this list, and found that the vast majority of them are single installation.

So that's the end of this issue. 1 2 got -- this is a massively successful product. It's 3 not -- it's not ERP ECC. We're not selling it to Fortune 4 100 companies. It's not All-In-One. But it's massively 14:25:56 5 successful in its space, and it's continued to improve, 6 and we have lots of happy customers with more users than 7 Hodell. I'm going to take a drink. 8 So let's talk about the marketing 9 14:26:16 10 materials. There are two documents that we're talking 11 about. One is 314 and one is 617. I'll talk about both 12 of them kind of first. These are high-level promotional 13 materials and they're both from 2003. Okay? 14 They're not specific to Hodell. This 14:26:43 15 wasn't like a Hodell proposal, "Dear Hodell, we've 16 checked you out." These are out there in the world about 17 B1, high-level promotional material. 18 Do you remember what Your Honor said about 19 the funny legal word -- I don't like saying it because it 14:27:01 20 sounds funny -- puffery. Okay? What that means is it's 21 okay for the pizza shop to say world's best pizza. Okay. 22 If you don't like the pizza, you don't get to sue them 23 the next day and say "That wasn't the world's best pizza, 24 I want my money back, I want more spice" or whatever. 14:27:18 25 Puffery just acknowledges the obvious that

1 out in the world, when products are being promoted and 2 advertised, you can say things like that's the best darn 3 truck, you know, or something like that, and it's called 4 dealer talk. Right? And I think you use that phrase. 14:27:34 5 Or trade talk. That's number one. 6 So these are high-level promotional 7 materials. They're not specific to Hodell. They're subject to the dealer talk exception. 8 9 And here's what they're also not specific 14:27:44 10 to. When I say they're not specific to Hodell, they're 11 not specific to taking B1 and stacking Radio Beacon on 12 top of it, and then stacking In-Flight Enterprise on top 13 of that. 14 Okay? But let's get into it. Let's look, 14:27:57 15 right, let's look at the language. There are only, like, 16 a couple of sentences. 17 Can you call up 314, please? Just, all 18 right, fine, let's scoop this for a second. This is not 19 the language at issue but -- actually back up, Bob. 14:28:14 20 Scoop the whole thing so they can see what this document 21 is. That's right. That's right. Okay. That's better. 22 See, it says SAP Business One Brief. Like 23 I said, it's not a letter to Hodell, all right. First 24 sentence, "Running a successful small or midsize 14:28:31 25 business, SMB, is more challenging than ever. With

buyers spending down and the markets at large playing 1 2 wait and see, many small businesses have hit a plateau," 3 et cetera. 4 You can tell if Hodell ever got this thing and if they ever read it like they say that they did that 14:28:46 5 6 that when you pick it up, it says Business One Brief, 7 read the first couple sentences, you know what you're looking at. All right? It's a piece of promotional 8 material. 9 14:28:56 10 But go to the sentence that they're challenging, the first, it's on the next page, and this 11 12 sentence is repeated in 617, or something really close. 13 Blow up the highlighted. And then go to the second sentence. "The solution helps emerging 14 14:29:12 15 businesses." Can you underline that? That's perfect. 16 The green. 17 "The solution helps emerging businesses 18 from those with 10 to several hundred employees to 19 streamline their operational and managerial processes." That's true. We know it's true. This is a 14:29:25 20 21 very dynamic, successful product. We got 40 or 50,000 22 customers. I just read off from Joe's cheat sheet that 23 he gave me how successful that it's been, how many of 24 them have way more users and, likewise, employees than

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Hodell.

The idea that that's a fraud -- and 1 2 remember. Every time this comes up, do you ever notice 3 this, that like the Business One Brief is a couple pages 4 long, single-spaced, and it comes up pre-highlighted with 14:30:01 5 the language underlined as if that's how it existed in 6 the world. It doesn't. 7 But the idea that, oh, yeah, that's a fraud, is ridiculous. This product works. It's worked 8 9 for companies with lots more employees than Hodell. Some 14:30:16 10 of them, lots of them, have several hundred employees. 11 That statement is accurate. Okav. 12 What Hodell is really saying is it didn't 13 work for them. Right? They had B1 and put Radio Beacon 14 on top and the In-Flight Enterprise. We don't agree with 14:30:32 15 that. We think it did work and we think they should have 16 stuck with it. In-Flight was the problem, et cetera. 17 But their point is "It didn't work for me." 18 And then, fine, go back to the language. Does it say 19 that this is a quarantee, it's going to work for every 14:30:45 20 single company, it's quaranteed? 21 It totally doesn't say that. 22 And here's another related issue. There's 23 no evidence that got put in this case that this is 24 untrue. We had this big case that went two weeks and a 14:31:01 25 couple days. They were throwing stuff everywhere on the

wall. Right? This was not the focus of the case. And 1 2 even when it was, they were basically suggesting it 3 didn't work for Hodell. 4 But think about this: They were not 14:31:15 5 putting in evidence that it didn't work for companies 6 from one to several hundred employees. They didn't do 7 the investigation of several -- like, if you want to prove that this is an untrue statement, it's not just it 8 9 didn't work for one company that stacked an IFE on top of 14:31:30 10 something, you need to bring in an expert and say it 11 doesn't work, it can't work for companies with one to 12 several hundred employees. 13 Even Mr. Guembel, whose testimony I think 14 should be totally disregarded, he doesn't even say that. 14:31:41 15 He does not deny that this product could work for 16 companies with several hundred employees. Doesn't deny 17 it. And the record evidence makes it impossible to deny. 18 Very quickly, look at 617. There's another 19 statement in here by the way, it says one to 500. Same 14:32:01 20 deal. Right? Lots of companies with 500 employees B1 21 worked for. 22 Hodell's wrong that it didn't work for 23 them, but if they want to say that it didn't work for 24 them, it just didn't work for them, okay.

This is from -- this is the second document

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1 that they're saying that we defrauded them with. Okay? 2 This thing's from 2003. The other one was from 2003, 3 also. This is someone from biz2bizmarketing writing to 4 Otto in October 1st of 2003 attaching this piece of 14:32:37 5 promotional literature. 6 Go to the next page, please. Look at the 7 top, this isn't even the same product. So this case is 8 going down, down, down. We're down to two documents. We looked at 9 314. There's, like, two sentences in that, and then they 14:32:55 10 11 go, "Yeah, put 617 up on the board, we want to say that's 12 fraud, too." 617 was Penelope Vitantonio's company. She 13 was at American Express. This was the American Express 14 product. They weren't going to have Radio Beacon and 14:33:11 15 In-Flight. They had a totally different add-on that they 16 were selling, okay. 17 And I think, see all these little 18 highlights that we put in here? You'll get this document 19 and you can look through it. It says "Business One --14:33:25 20 American Express Edition," repeatedly, like, I didn't 21 count them. It's probably ten times that's it's in 22 there. 23 And if you go to Page 6, it does have a 24 statement in it, but it's pretty much the same exact 14:33:38 25 statement that we saw from 314. I think if you got one

to several hundred employees, Business One is going to 1 work for you, or let's look at it. Doesn't quarantee it. 2 3 I don't want to overstate it. 4 The SAP -- there it is. "The SAP Business One Solution effectively supports companies with as few 14:33:56 5 6 as ten and as many as several hundred employees." 7 I'd write that again because it's true. Business One supports companies with as many as ten and 8 9 up to several hundred employees. That's -- that's 14:34:13 10 uncontroverted evidence in this case. 11 And just to be clear, now that the case has 12 kind of boiled down to this, Judge Nugent told -- talked 13 to you about standards of proof, right, and there's like 14 preponderance of evidence, and that's like if one side 14:34:32 15 has, like, slightly more evidence than the other, then 16 they win, even like 51% to 49%, right? 17 When you evaluate these documents and these 18 little sentences that are inside these documents that are 19 totally benign and totally true, in order to decide -- to 14:34:50 20 decide if maybe that's a misrepresentation, you have to 21 decide that there's been not just preponderance of 22 evidence, but clear and convincing evidence. Okay? 23 That's different. 24 Not a criminal trial, it's not beyond a 14:35:06 25 reasonable doubt, okay, but it's not a regular civil

trial either where it's just going like this (indicating).

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It's clear and convincing evidence. You have to have a firm belief or conviction. And I don't know how else to describe it, those are the exact words that Judge Nugent used. But the point is, wow, they're definitely going to lose. They got to prove that it's a false statement, which it is not. We went through all that.

And they have to prove that it was done —
they have to prove it was a false statement by clear and
convincing evidence. They have to prove that we made the
statement, and they have to prove this by clear and
convincing evidence, too, with the intent to mislead
them.

Where is the proof of that? We wanted this to work. They pointed in our promotional stuff after this about Hodell, where we were celebrating the sale. Yeah, we were celebrating. We thought it would work. We still think it does, et cetera, et cetera. But where is the proof in this case that we intended to harm them? We thought this was going to work. Okay?

Reasonable reliance. This is a big one, okay. There's no way that a reasonable person in Hodell's position -- and that's how you should look at

it — can do what they're saying. When they had 617 up during counsel's close, their argument was this sentence is critical. It was like six pages of single-spaced text. That sentence, "ten to several hundred," that's the one that was critical as if that's the only thing that they ever got and that's the only thing they ever did and they made their decision.

That's not reasonable. If you take what they're saying to be true, you can't go out in the world and be a company like Hodell and be blind to everything like this Radio Beacon thing, almost got you in litigation and this massive In-Flight and all sorts of other things and their massive transaction volumes, they're going to talk about that and go, "No, no, I saw that sentence and I'm justifiably relying on that. I'm settled."

They know ERP, right? They had FACTS before that almost got them in litigation. They know that "employees" doesn't equal "users." That issue shouldn't really be alive in the case any more, okay?

Kevin Reidl testified that when they had FACTS, right, they had 160 employees. How many users?

I'll show it to you in a second. They had a hundred.

Okay. So Hodell knew "employees" does not equal "users."

And that really matters.

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1 Greg did a good job of this in the opening, 2 making sure you understood. When you buy software, you pay per user. You pay per license, right? So if you're 3 4 a thrifty customer -- and we know that Hodell's, like, 14:38:04 5 ultra thrifty, they don't want to buy any more users than 6 they have to. 7 Remember, Dan Kraus talked about that, he had that painting analogy, like, you run a painting 8 9 company, you got painters out there painting houses or 14:38:17 10 whatever, they're definitely working but they're not 11 necessarily going to be computers users at all. They're 12 out in the field doing their work. 13 So it's a pretty big painting company and 14 they have an ERP solution like Business One or one of 14:38:29 15 these other ones, they're not going to buy a user license 16 for every single one of these guys who doesn't need one. 17 And the same was true for Hodell. Reidl, 18 Kevin admitted on -- can you call that up, actually? Did 19 I skip over it? "Yeah, back in '04 when they were on FACTS 14:38:51 20 21 they had about 160 employees. That's right. And you had 22 about a hundred users? That's right. So two-thirds were 23 actually users? That's right." 24 So we can stop with the idea that when you 14:39:07 25 see the word "employee" -- first off, it doesn't matter

anyway. You could substitute the word "users" for those 1 2 couple of sentences, and when you go back to several 3 hundred, sure, works for several hundred users. 4 But it didn't say "users" and they don't 14:39:27 5 have a single document, a single document in this case that says "users." There's no such thing. 6 7 One point. And I'm going to dwell on this later, but Greg will get mad at me if I don't mention 8 this. Both of those documents, 314 and 617, they're from 14:39:48 10 2003. 11 Okay. Hodell knew -- and we'll talk about 12 this in a little bit -- that the numbers for B1 13 were -- well, put it this way, those two documents were 14 from '03. When did they sign the license agreement? '05, okay. December, '05. So when you think about how, 14:40:04 15 16 you know, do we have clear and convincing evidence that 17 it was justifiable for them to rely on those two little 18 teeny, tiny sentences, right, you need to keep in mind 19 before you get a firm conviction -- and you cannot -that that was justifiable, but you need to keep in mind 14:40:22 20 21 that they're talking about things that are back from '03 22 in connection with a decision they made in '05. 23 Okay. And we're going to talk about that, 24 there were materials out there in the world by '04 and

'05 that had lower numbers in there. IBIS and LSi knew

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all about that, and so did Hodell because, remember, Otto, right, there was that Exhibit 5.

You remember Exhibit 5? You probably don't. Exhibit 5 was a magazine article, okay, and it had lower B1 numbers in it. And in his deposition Otto admitted, "Hey, I had Exhibit 5 and those lower numbers before this." Okay. And then when he came in here in court, he said "I made a mistake. I did not have Exhibit 5 before I signed the license agreement. I found it afterwards."

Okay. And he said, "Look, if you flip through it and you look at the fine print, at the very end of it there's a 2007 print date." And his point was "I couldn't have had it in 2005 because this thing got printed in 2007. I must have looked at this after go-live," right? That's not illogical, but it's beside the point.

And Greg did a really good job of making this clear to you, you might not remember it, but this is exactly what happened. Otto then admitted that at his deposition, before Greg showed him Exhibit 5, Otto admitted no less than three times in his deposition that Hodell knew before it signed the license agreement that the numbers were coming down somewhat.

I'm going to talk in a minute about how

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that was happening and why, avoiding competition with 1 2 All-In-One and et cetera, but again clear and convincing 3 evidence. They got all these elements. It's got to be 4 false. It had to have intent to mislead. There's got to 14:42:19 5 be justifiable reliance. 6 Whoa. What are they relying on? Two 7 documents from 2003 -- they're coming up on now on three years old -- when they knew there's obviously lots of 8 9 other 2004 documents out there and 2005 documents, and 14:42:32 10 I'll talk about those, and they had lower number in them, 11 but they admitted that they knew. You can't -- that's 12 the end of that. 13 Performance tests. Remember the 14 demonstrative that had the blue on it? Right? That's 14:42:48 15 misleading. Okay. That document's not complete. 16 SAP conducted performance tests that 17 support the numbers that are at issue in this case. 18 Okay? I'm going to go through just a couple of them. 19 Bob, can you call up 122? We'll try and 14:43:09 20 show you guys the cover sheet. You might remember this. 21 No, I'm sorry, that's right, and you got to rotate it. 22 Gives me a break. 23 This is August, 2004, right? SAP B1 sizing 24 quide. 14:43:25 25 Can you go to the highlighted sections,

please? So it's small, medium and large configurations. 1 2 Notice the large configurations for purposes of this test 3 in, what was it, July, August, 2004? Do I have these in 4 right order? I'm doing it backwards, sorry. Can you 14:43:43 5 6 call up 453? 7 Sorry. I was tired last night and I had them in the wrong order. 8 9 So they're very similar, but I think it's important for you to see them chronologically. This is 14:44:03 10 11 July, '04, SAP Business One sizing quide. 12 Next page. Same idea. They're testing out 13 the software. Right? And trying to determine, hey, if 14 you're going to put stress on it, how much hardware do 14:44:18 15 you need, how big should your servers be, and stuff like 16 that. 17 So they split them into three groups, 18 small, medium and large. So go -- keep going. I think I 19 have these pages right. Their large configuration, like 14:44:33 20 I said, was 150 users, and here's all the hardware that 21 you need. Right. Which by the way, tells you that we 22 expect it will work for 150 users or we wouldn't tell you 23 what kind of hardware to use with 150 users, but keep 24 going. There's some data. There you go. 14:44:48 25 Here's the report. Time-wise most actions

took less than one second. That's a big success. 1 There 2 were 150 users, and they ran 20,000 transactions. 3 Okay. Now, I think that's the last 4 reference in this. All right. 14:45:04 5 So go now to the one we were just looking 6 at, 122. It's kind of interesting. This is a month 7 later. Let's scroll through this. It has the small, medium and large. Let's go to the first highlighted 8 9 section, Bob. 14:45:19 10 Right. So there's 20, 60 and then 150 11 It's the same test, right? You can see it's users. 12 20,041 transactions. Right? If you get a little bit 13 more detail, there were a couple of them that were longer, but this is a robust test. I mean, they're 14 14:45:38 15 testing 150 users and they're doing 20,000 transactions, 16 but go to the next -- fine, stop. 17 In August, when they ran the test, they ran 18 some bigger ones. They ran tests with 300 users and then 19 they ran tests with 500 users. And you can see the transaction times, they're relatively low. And they 14:45:54 20 21 ran -- they didn't -- they didn't crank this thing to see 22 if it could go a hundred miles an hour, but they're 23 running thousands of transactions through. 24 And then look, there's something else I saw

the other day I think is interesting. Then they went out

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1 into the field and they're talking to customers, and this 2 is the information they've collected based on their field 3 experience in '04. And if you look, the items, that's 4 like the SKUs, that's relatively low compared, right, to 14:46:31 5 Hodell. 6 But we heard the testimony, you look at 7 everything. It's not all driven by SKUs, it's how many products do you have and how many people do you buy them 8 9 from and how many customers do you have and how many 14:46:42 10 warehouses do you have. It's all of those things, so 11 it's kind of almost like add up all those numbers and 12 look at it then. 13 And when you do that here, this, this is 14 80,000 to 90,000 customers. The users are there, 70 to a 14:46:55 15 hundred, with a thousand accounts and a hundred 16 warehouses. 17 And go, look how many transactions they 18 ran. Annually, these figures exceed Hodell's numbers, 19 400,000, 52, 12 and 380,000. Those are big numbers. 14:47:14 20 So when you, you know, when Hodell holds up 21 that demonstrative that they're marking with their little 22 pen, they're not including this stuff. So I don't know 23 why they're going through that exercise. 24 A couple of things. Hodell focuses on the

fact that, "Oh, when you did these tests" -- and this is

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1 more -- less from argument but more from the questions 2 that they asked witnesses, that "When you did these 3 tests, you didn't test them at our volumes, right, our 4 exact volumes." 14:47:47 5 And you can't do that. Right? Every 6 customer is different. There's not going to be a test 7 where you kind of perfectly match the customer, but I thought the testimony on this -- who was it? The one who 8 9 said go 60 miles an hour. 14:48:09 10 MR. STAR: Guagenti. 11 MR. MILLER: Joe Guagenti. 12 He said if you test the car and it's tested 13 that it can go 60, that doesn't mean that it can't go 80. 14 But what it also means -- and we're going to talk about 14:48:21 15 this in a couple minutes -- if you're Hodell and you're 16 going to stack Radio Beacon and this giant enterprise on 17 top of that, you need to remember, hey, this thing's only 18 been tested to go 60. 19 And these test results, the testimony is, 14:48:37 20 they went to Hodell's guys, okay, IBIS and LSi and their 21 training and all the stuff they went through, they got 22 all that stuff. Okay? That's performance tests. 23 Your Honor, I've got a ways to go. If we 24 can, I would imagine the jury might want five minutes. THE COURT: That's fine. 14:49:03 25

1	MR. MILLER: I don't need a lot of time.
2	THE COURT: Okay.
3	MR. MILLER: Whatever you guys want.
4	THE COURT: Is ten minutes good for
14:49:09 5	everybody?
6	MR. MILLER: Works for me.
7	THE COURT: If so, keep in mind the
8	admonition.
9	We will wait for our little general our
14:49:17 10	young general, I should say. Not little general. I
11	think that's what we should start calling him, don't you?
12	He'd like that.
13	His mother's not too happy. He wants to
14	come back tomorrow, too. Of course, I gave him the go
14:49:32 15	ahead.
16	(Jury out).
17	(Proceedings resumed in presence of the
18	jury as follows:)
19	THE COURT: Be seated, folks, please.
15:04:51 20	This is getting a little exciting. One of
21	my daughters is here. She came from New York, and she's
22	waiting for me to take her home. And another one of my
23	kids took the red eye last night from Los Angeles and
24	guess who rode on the plane with her?
15:05:08 25	THE JURORS: Dwayne Wade.

1	THE COURT: Oh, you're so far off. LeBron.
2	A JUROR: Oh.
3	THE COURT: Wouldn't you think he would
4	have his own plane or something? He took the red eye on
15:05:23 5	Spirit Air or something like that, and then he actually
6	with his kids picked up his bags at the baggage thing and
7	everything, but he did have a driver. Of course, my
8	daughter did, too.
9	(Laughter)
15:05:43 10	THE COURT: 5:45 a.m., I'll have you know.
11	Very well paid driver, though. That was the difference.
12	You may continue.
13	MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	Okay. Next chapter, we'll talk about
15:05:58 15	add-ons and transaction volume a little bit. They
16	matter. Okay.
17	Stacking stuff on top of B1. What you put
18	up there, matters. And transaction volumes matter. And
19	Hodell knew that, and so did Dale and Dan.
15:06:15 20	This case, like I said, it's strange. I'm
21	going to go right to just a couple of points and probably
22	move through these next couple of chapters quickly.
23	But go, please, to 291, Bob.
24	We've seen this. Right? That's this.
15:06:33 25	Sorry. That's this, development agreement between Hodell

and IBIS and LSi. The project description is an add-on. 1 2 This is what they're doing. They're going to build this 3 thing that's bigger than B1, okay. "The development of 4 IBIS's In-Flight Enterprise application." I know that 15:06:52 5 seems really simple, but it's also really important. 6 It's funny. You can litigate a case and finally go back 7 and look at the project description and, like, yeah, that's what they're doing, they're taking B1 and stacking 8 this big whopper on top of it. 15:07:05 10 And Hodell knows about add-ons, and this is 11 why some of the story I was telling you before becomes 12 important and relevant. They had FACTS. They have been 13 on ERP way longer than most companies. They get this. 14 They know what an add-on is. 15:07:18 15 So then what, right? Transaction volumes; 16 they matter, too, okay. Transaction volumes for Hodell 17 were unusual. Hodell's in the fastener business. Right? 18 They have, we've heard this over and over, they've got 19 lots of little parts, little twists and bolts and nuts 15:07:38 20 and stuff, lots of those. They apparently have lots of 21 customers and lots of vendors where they get these 22 things. They have a very unusual transaction volume. 23 Okay? 24 Who knows best about their transaction 15:07:50 25 volume? Well, Dale probably knows more than anyone on

the face of the earth because he's an IT quy, and he's 1 2 married to them, or he was until they broke up. I don't 3 know where they end up. Maybe they're divorced now. 4 don't know. But they're not together, put it that way. Dale knew the volumes. He knew -- he 15:08:12 5 6 worked with their company since the late eighties all the 7 way up until whenever he walked off from LSi in 2006. He knows their volumes better than anyone on the face of the 8 9 earth because he knows how they matter. 15:08:29 10 And Hodell knows their volume, and they're 11 second just to Dale, right, because they know how many 12 parts they got and they know what business they're in, 13 and they've been on ERP before. 14 And look at 294 because remember, it was 15:08:41 15 the conversation about, hey, how do you sell this stuff, 16 right, because SAP has -- it's got three basic products. 17 It's got the ECC ERP for the big companies, the Fortune 18 100, Fortune 500 companies, right? They buy that from 19 SAP direct, right? And then there's this All-In-One 15:09:00 20 product, which is basically direct, also, and that's for 21 the mid market, and we'll talk about that in a minute. 22 And then, right, there's B1, right? 23 Well, then of course, then there's going to 24 Staples or going to Best Buy and pulling something off

the shelf because you're even a smaller company, and as a

15:09:16 25

small company, you're working out of a garage or something.

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But B1, the software in that space, remember Dan Kraus explained, a couple witnesses did, but I thought Dan did the best job of it because remember, he outside used to work at Great Plains and they got picked up by Microsoft and he sold products in this space.

Products in this space get sold not by companies direct, like SAP sells its ECC product; not by going to Staples and pulling something off the shelf.

They're sold by dealers. And how come? And he explained. The dealers are eyeball-to-eyeball. They know what the customers' requirements are. They know how big is this whopper of an add-on that we're going to add? What are your requirements? How big are your transactions? How many — they know everything about the company.

He even explained that in his experience, not uncommonly, a dealer just like we have here, has previously been involved with an implementation of a prior ERP solution.

They're the ones that are responsible for communicating whether something is a good fit for them.

The seller, right, the manufacturer, we don't know what's going on out there. We just, we have our software, and

we sell it through the dealers, and we have a recruiting 1 2 process. 3 And you remember Dan Lowery went through 4 it. And it was a badge of honor to make it and all that, 15:10:34 5 but when it gets down to brass tacks, and they're trying 6 to decide, hey, what about the add-on, and what about, 7 you know, the volumes of the company, that's the dealer and the customer. 8 So let's look at that. Look at -- that was 9 15:10:48 10 all preliminary to this. Hummina, hummina. So this is Dale. This is a multi-page 11 12 document, right, and these are hard, as counsel would say 13 they're hard to kind of navigate, but this is a February 14 27th -- actually you know what, Bob? Can you go to the 15:11:05 15 bottom of this? Let's make sure the jury totally understands this. 16 17 So Dan Lowery writes to Ralf Mehnert-Meland 18 on February 27th, '06. They're having some performance 19 problems in connection with the implementation, basically of an IFE, but they're using B1 also, at Hodell. 15:11:22 20 21 February 27th, 2006 is after the license agreement sale, 22 right? Because the license agreement sale was in 23 December of '05. This is three months later. They're 24 having some problems.

Lowery writes to SAP, says, "You're going

15:11:42 25

1 to hear from Dale Van Leeuwen." 2 Scroll up. Dale's response. Keep going, 3 keep going. One more. Stop. 4 This is the same date. Dale responds, and 15:11:58 5 he's explaining some of the things, some of the issues 6 that they're having. And look at this, "To assist you in 7 understanding the environment we're deploying in, I provide the following." A bunch of things about 8 9 hardware, and then the last item, "The database has 15:12:13 10 approximately 150,000 SKUs, 20,000 customers, 7500 vendors." 11 12 This is the first time Hodell -- any 13 significant volume information from Hodell was ever given 14 to SAP. It's three months after the sale. And agency is 15:12:31 15 out of the case. Okay? So Dale is not our agent and Dan 16 is not our agent. That's done. It's not in the case. 17 So what is SAP now? It doesn't know 18 anything about volumes of any significance until it gets 19 this. Okay. And there hasn't been -- Hodell knows full 15:12:48 20 well what our position is on this. They've had seven 21 years to find earlier proof that SAP, not that it would 22 have mattered, but they don't have any earlier proof

And just to kind of confirm some of this, take a look at -- oh, you know what? I'll come back to

because there isn't any. Okay?

23

24

15:13:02 25

1 that.

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Look at 167. This is a little bit out of order. Like I said, it's not perfect chronologic order. This is after go-live. This is six months after go-live. This is Eddy Neveux, one of the B1 solution architects. He's writing internally about the solution. Look at the second line.

The company data file is 43 gig, analog file is 93 gig. Yes, gig, exclamation point. So we didn't get anything that was -- with any significance until February 27th, '06.

And then here we are, whatever this is, a year and a half later, six months after go-live, we're still learning. These guys are out here. They're doing something not only do we not know about, but the solution architects are using exclamation points in reference to gigs.

I'm going to skip the next part, Bob, but remember on the add-on thing, that was in the contract, right? We don't have -- I don't want to waste our time going through it again, but all the contracts that we signed, this one, this one and this one say, oh, yeah, when it comes to add-on, we have no responsibility.

So let me try without talking faster, to move faster.

1 There's only one verbal representation 2 issue left in the case. And it's what -- the allegation 3 is that Penny said something to Otto, and I'll tell you 4 right now Otto says that Penny Vitantonio told him B1's 15:14:51 5 good for Hodell up to 300 to 400 to 500 users. 6 didn't say that. Okay? And there's definitely not this 7 whole clear and convincing evidence thing where, remember, it's got to be a false statement. She had to 8 intend to mislead him. He had to justifiably rely. And 15:15:12 10 then it kind of keeps going and there's proximate cause 11 and all that. 12 But let's, you know, I'm not asking you to 13 just hear my declaration sentence and go yeah, mine's 14 right. Let's look at it, all right. And by the way, we 15:15:29 15 heard a lot of allegations about what other people said. 16 It's not in the case anymore. Didn't work. Okay? We're 17 down to Penny. Otto and Penny. Otto says he talked to 18 Penny a bunch of times in 2003 and in early 2004, right? 19 And then we heard two-plus hours of closing 15:15:50 20 argument from counsel, and I had to ask Greg, "Hey, have they even said anything about Penny?" Because I 21 22 remembered that they did. There was a couple references 23 to her notes, but this is a fraud trial. 24 If they're going to step up and say Penny

Vitantonio lied to Otto and she intended to mislead him

15:16:05 25

and Otto justifiably relied and all these damages are 1 2 proximately caused, they got to step up and do it, and 3 they kind of went around it. 4 And the reason is they know this part of 15:16:21 5 their case goes nowhere. We took Otto's deposition, right? He had 6 7 very few details about this, when you'd expect him to have more. But what do we know? He's a prolific 8 notetaker. You've seen his notes throughout the trial. 15:16:46 10 This is the guy when he goes to a meeting -- there's 11 different types of people. 12 You can sit around a business meeting, 13 there's six people, some people are just here, some 14 people are asleep, some people are notetakers. All 15:16:56 15 right. 16 Otto is obviously a notetaker. So we're 17 all over that. In this case, give us all your notes. 18 Okay. If Penny said this, and he had these conversations 19 with her, and it was as important as he says -- because 15:17:07 20 he was very clear they would not move forward unless he 21 was assured this was good for 300 or 400 or 500, I think 22 they move around a little bit on the numbers, but he's 23 clear about that part. 24 So we look at his notes. Well, there's 15:17:22 25 nothing in there about 300 or 400 or 500. In fact,

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15:18:03 10

forget his notes. Right? Let's go bigger. Is there an e-mail? Or maybe, like, a proposal or some contract or a napkin or anything in the history of the universe that corroborates what Mr. Reidl said that Penny said to him? Look for a three with a zero and a zero in the context of where, hey, if they're going to say this, they need clear and convincing evidence. And there is not. We've litigated the case, like I said, for years, and we don't have that.

So what do we have? We have Penny's notes. Penny's notes. She's a prolific notetaker, too. She might be more prolific than Otto. So let's take a look at what her notes say. She doesn't deny she talked to Otto. And remember, by the way, she's not even talking about she's not selling the same product.

This conversation was about Business One, the American Express Edition. Otto thought it was too expensive. He would only pay for half of that. He wanted to pay 300,000 and double his money, et cetera, et cetera. She's talking about a different product. Okay. But we've been through that.

So let's look at her notes. Let's talk about users. Oh, boy. If you look, just, hold on, right there, 100 users on the left margin -- go to the next one, please. That's fine. I know it says users.

1 Go to the next one, please. Some of these 2 don't highlight so we have to use an arrow. Okay? A 3 hundred users. I think this is -- you see 11/20 at the 4 top? Go to the next one. February 2nd, 100 users. 15:19:33 5 Okay? 6 Go to the next one. And by the way, I know 7 there was some testimony that there may have been some exchanges between Otto and Penny about volumes, and 8 there's a note. I mean we saw a reference to that a 15:19:45 10 minute ago, and I can respond to that, but I want to 11 focus on users. 12 Plus, like I said, she's talking about 13 she's an American Express person. There's no evidence 14 that she's acting on our behalf. She's selling a 15:19:58 15 different product. But let's get down to what Otto said 16 she said about users. She said a hundred -- or he said a 17 hundred and she recorded it. 18 Go to the next one, please. That's it. I 19 think it's four. 15:20:13 20 She's got four times in four separate 21 conversations that she wrote down "100." Okay? 22 So put yourself in the spot you're in, 23 right? You guys get to decide this and you got to look 24 at everything and figure out, hey, what's the truth. 15:20:32 25 Well, Otto says this is what he remembers.

1 Penny totally remembers it differently. She says she 2 wouldn't have said that. She was very credible. And I 3 think she's more credible -- I think the evidence 4 suggests she's more credible than him, but that's a tough 15:20:48 5 call. Could go to the notes. His notes say nothing. 6 And her notes four times say a hundred users. 7 So if you're looking for the truth, the truth is right there. I don't know what has made Otto 8 think or remember it in the way or testify the way he 15:21:10 10 had, but that's not what happened. 11 What happened, the truth is in these 12 documents. She didn't write a hundred so that I could 13 make this argument twelve years later. When they talked, 14 they talked about a hundred. You can tell. So that's 15:21:26 15 done. That issue's out of the case. 16 Oh, one other thing. She made the point 17 that if there was a bigger number discussed, she would have written it down. That makes sense to me. It should 18 19 make sense to you. 15:21:46 20 She sells software. She gets paid on 21 commission. 300 users gives her more money. If he said 22 300 users, she's writing it down and that's how she 23 explained it. That's totally believable because that's 24 how it would go. 15:22:01 25 One other point. Otto's notes, right, he

doesn't have it. He doesn't have anything else having to 1 2 do with the Penny conversations that say 300 or 400 or 3 500. And I said, you know, that was like when I said, 4 "Go bigger. Look for contracts," but nothing. 15:22:19 5 But it's not even just with respect to the 6 conversation with Penny. In this whole case, in the 7 history of the universe with respect to this case, there are no documents, none, that suggest that Hodell ever 8 said it needed 300, 400 or 500 or that SAP ever said 9 15:22:46 10 "Yeah, B1 is good for you, Hodell, at 300, 400 or 500." 11 None. Okav? 12 That tells you something. It didn't 13 happen, and there's no clear and convincing evidence. 14 That's for sure. 15:22:59 15 Bob, I want to skip number ten, which is 16 about Dale doing a terrible job drilling down. And go on 17 to a little piece -- sorry, I'm going to try and move through this quickly. 18 19 SAP knew very little about the Hodell deal. 15:23:20 20 I don't think I've made this point yet. You've heard it 21 before, but it is really important. There was zero 22 direct contact with SAP and Hodell prior to go-live. 23 Everybody knows that. It's not contested in this case so 24 I don't want -- and sometimes you can go through a whole

trial, and we didn't make an important point to you.

15:23:38 25

There's no direct contact. 1 2 The first time SAP heard about Hodell, 3 okay, in any formal way was November, 2004, just a month 4 before they signed up here. Call up Exhibit 40, please. 15:24:01 5 This was an e-mail from Lowery to Dan Kraus. Look at 6 this. That's perfect. 7 November 3rd, 2004. Lowery to Kraus. "Dan, IBIS -- LSi/IBIS has an opportunity with 8 Hodell-Natco, an existing IBIS fastener customer using 15:24:28 10 FACTS software." And he goes on and on. This is an 11 introductory note. You can tell by looking at it. It's 12 not like following up on our conversations from before 13 about Hodell. You can tell by looking at it. "Hey, we 14 got an opportunity with this company called Hodell." If 15:24:43 15 he already knew it was an existing fastener customer, 16 that would be weird to write that. 17 He's introducing them to him, and Dan came in here and told us, "Yeah. Yeah. Here's what happened. 18 19 I got that e-mail, and I talked to Dan for about a month, 15:24:56 20 and we got settled on a price. It was tentative. And he 21 wanted me to hold the price for a year." 22 Remember, I was going through with Dan and 23 I was literally doing this, okay? So there's the history 24 of the universe.

And then November, '04, they agree

15:25:09 25

tentatively on a price, and then this thing goes 1 2 basically dark for SAP for a year. 3 So go to 748, please. Here's Dan writing 4 internally to people at SAP. This thing's gone active 15:25:32 5 again. The year has gone by. It's October of 2005. 6 The challenge on this -- by the way, below 7 this is Exhibit 40 in the chain. So in November, he's forwarding an e-mail from a year ago. And look at what 8 he says to his internal colleagues. "I've gotten no 15:25:49 10 update on this in a year." 11 So only reason I'm showing you that is so 12 you get it. SAP is not like heavily involved. The 13 dealers do that. They deal with the add-ons and all that 14 other stuff, the transaction volumes. 15:26:02 15 SAP got the introductory thing, squared 16 away on a price tentatively, then a year later, it gets 17 active. So what happens? SAP honors the price that they 18 talked about a year before, and then the license 19 agreement gets signed right here. Okay? 15:26:20 20 But consistent to what I'm telling you 21 prior to the sale, we were in the dark about In-Flight 22 and the details associated with it. That's what really 23 matters, and the transaction volumes and the details 24 associated with that. And there's proof of that in the 15:26:41 25

case.

1 Like I said, we can't do everything, but 2 here's some choice ones. Look, please, to 788. This is 3 a three-chain e-mail. Start at the bottom. Perfect, 4 Bob. Perfect. 15:26:56 5 So Lowery writes Meland, September 26th, 6 '05. So this is -- this is during that kind of quiet 7 period, right, because it's before the October thing where Dan Kraus says, "It's been quiet for a year." It's 8 a month or so before, and Lowery says, "Hey, are you 15:27:16 10 aware of our In-Flight development effort?" And go up to 11 the next exchange. 12 And Ralf responds right away, "In very 13 general terms, I understand it is for the fastener 14 industry. Is that even right? Can we talk?" 15:27:33 15 And look up top. Look at what Lowery does. Lowery writes to Dale. This is Dale in the upper 16 17 right-hand corner. See that little tiny DV? DV is Dale 18 Van Leeuwen, he actually confirmed that in this trial, 19 not that anybody else thinks it's anybody else anyway. 15:27:56 20 See -- "Hey," Dan to Dale, "see, no one 21 knows about it. If you have time, can you meet with him 22 on the phone? We're about to sign a license agreement, 23 but we don't know what's going on. Not that that's 24 unusual, but we don't know what's going on." 15:28:13 25 And we looked at 294, right? Just very

quickly. If you can call that up.

Go right to the volume part, Bob. I think it's quick. Next page or whatever it is. There you go. We already looked at this. This is three months after the sale when we got the volumes, right? And then look at 785. This is — this is more of just piling it on so you get it.

Scoop the top. Solution architect for B1. He's writing to Ralf, "Hey, Ralf," and remember this is when the performance problems started and they came back to us. "Hey, we're having some issues." And Dan Kraus explained we never knew those issues got to be a problem, and I'm going to talk about that in a minute. But, we gave them some assistance, told them to make sure they did some, like, hard core testing. They said they would. Then they disappeared, and we didn't hear again from them until after go-live.

But the point of this is, "Hey, Ralf, they gave us what the volume of data they're using is."

It's -- and this is a quote from that February 27th, '06 e-mail, this is from Dale as to a week, a week and a half ago, this is internal SAP. They're trying to figure out what's going on in their heads, what do they know and not know.

There's a story being told here in the way

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of this e-mail, and they didn't have those transaction 1 2 They're even internally acknowledging that we 3 just got it. Okay? 4 Very quickly go back to 294. And I've already made the point that the people who know about the 15:30:46 5 6 add-ons and the transaction volumes are Hodell and their 7 guy Dale, but I just want you to see this, too. We were candid. 8 Scoop that whole thing, Bob, so we can pick 9 15:30:46 10 the date up. 11 Right after they gave us the transaction 12 volumes, we wrote to them, we know they're having some 13 performance issues. Hey, look, we're looking into this. 14 "We've had some reports of issues in performance with 15:30:46 15 large data sets in the Business One product." 16 So they tell us on February 27th, three 17 months after the sale, they got a very unusual customer, 18 little parts and all this kind of stuff, and we say, 19 "Whoa, just so you know, we've had some issues with large 15:30:46 20 data sets," right to them, right to their quy, okay? 21 And look at 121. This is all around the 22 same time. 23 Remember I was just saying like this 24 performance issue came up and we told them to test, like, 15:30:54 25 you know, before you go live, do some hard core testing,

get a bunch of users pounding away on this thing, see if 1 2 it can handle it. 3 These are internal IBIS/LSi notes. They're 4 dated, like, March 16th. The team had a call on the 15:31:12 5 15th. They are aware of response issues. They have some 6 improvements in the works. That's consistent with what 7 I'm telling you. SAP is telling them, look, this is something to work on. 8 We also told them, hey, our satisfactory 9 15:31:31 10 testing results are these. So we're telling them "The 11 volumes you have are lower than a lot of our test 12 results." I don't think this is a full summary like we 13 did in this case about going out and finding everything 14 that we could find. Probably even more out there. I 15:31:46 15 just found what we could. 16 But the point is when we heard about the 17 volumes on February 27th, passed right along with them, 18 "Hey, if you're having trouble, you need to know. We've 19 had issues with large data sets." 15:31:59 20 And then in the conference call, when performance testing comes up, we say, "Look, our levels 21 were these. Your levels are higher. You're trying to go 22 23 80 with that thing on the top. You need to take that

So let's keep moving. This one, this one's

into consideration."

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15:32:13 25

1 hysterical. This project -- okay, when I say "project," 2 it's In-Flight -- was a disaster. And IBIS/LSi hid that 3 not just from SAP. They hid it from Hodell, too. So 4 this marriage that they had going was a mess. 15:32:37 5 What do we know? Dale, he was the captain 6 of the ship for this gigantic In-Flight thing that was 7 going to be built. And the project took, what, 27 months because they signed this -- the project went all of '05, 8 all of '06 and went live in '07, so twelve plus twelve 15:33:02 10 plus three, 27 months, right? 11 Dale, luckily -- everyone is happy that he 12 beat cancer, but he got very sick right after the 13 development agreement was signed and he testified right 14 here in the courtroom for the first eleven months of the 15:33:16 15 project, he's out. He's doing a little bit, but he's not 16 the captain of the ship. He wasn't on the ship. He was 17 home sick. 18 And then he came back in late '05 and then 19 he quit in May of '06. So what's that, six months? So 15:33:36 20 the captain of the ship for this project, it's super 21 ambitious, and they're trying to double their money and 22 so on. He was only there for six of the 27 months. 23 So then Dan Lowery steps in and Jon 24 Woodrum, and things get worse, right? I'm going to try 15:33:54 25 and move through this quickly. Look at 214.

1 These are samples. There are gobs of these 2 e-mails out there. This is Woodrum in May of '05, but 3 "Dale's not really around. We got to trim it down to 4 that which we can realistically accomplish. I don't want 15:34:17 5 to see us have a train wreck. Biting off more than we 6 can chew." 7 He's reporting to Lowery the project's not doing well. So skip to 139, please. 8 Check this out. I think you picked this up 9 15:34:32 10 when I cross-examined Dan Lowery. Go to the bottom. 11 Yep. Move up a little so we can see it. 12 So Dan Lowery is going to write to Dale 13 Van Leeuwen and Jon Woodrum. So Dale's getting e-mails 14 at this point, although he's not on the ship. "Hey, I 15:34:50 15 got to go get that next 60 grand from Otto because we 16 only got 60 so far," and this is the one, by the way, if 17 you read the development agreement, if Otto didn't like 18 how things were going, actually it was either the second 19 or the third project -- payment. I'm not even sure, I'm 15:35:05 20 going to leave that to the side, but they're trying to 21 get 60 grand from Otto, okay? 22 Hey, how do I do it? Let's try to get him 23 to sign a document. Okay? 24 Look what Jon Woodrum says in response. 15:35:19 25 He's a senior quy. Okay? There it is, May 11th. So a

couple days later. Scroll down. There's a highlighted 1 2 part. Here we go. 3 "We've been unrealistic thinking Dale could 4 have this ready. Specs will be the success in advance 15:35:38 5 and at sign-off. I'm serious when I say that the 6 enhancements are somewhat described in the SAP -- if the 7 enhancements are what's described, we're looking at 10,000 hours and five years, not 2800 hours this year." 8 9 But he doesn't copy Dale. Okay? 15:35:57 10 Go down further. Scroll up. Wait, no, no. 11 Sorry, go back to where you were. I think we have kind 12 of like the wrong thing. Hang on. Whoa. Highlight the 13 whole thing, please. 14 Okay. We can just -- I'm going to let you 15:36:27 15 quys look at 139. Okay? He doesn't copy Dale. He's critical of Dale. Okay? And he's critical of the 16 17 project. 18 Go to the top. Okay. Yeah, that's fine. 19 So you got Lowery says, "How do we get 15:36:47 20 money from Otto?" Woodrum writes back to Lowery, doesn't 21 copy Dale, tells Lowery that Dale's an issue and says 22 "The project is a big problem and going to take 10,000 23 hours and five years, not 2800 hours and this year." 24 So what does Dan Lowery do? Go to 41. He 15:37:06 25 goes and gets the money. He totally disregards what

Woodrum said and goes and gets the money from Otto. 1 2 He writes him this letter May 17th. Look 3 what he says. I'm going to try and move fast. The 4 second highlighted section, "We demonstrated a thorough execution and a dedication to the project that shows us 15:37:21 5 6 to be on target for our projection." 7 They're not on target for their projections. Jon Woodrum, just basically taking over for 8 9 Dale, just told them they're totally behind. 15:37:36 10 And then scroll down. There's another one. 11 "We see the strength of the tools that will 12 be made available to Hodell. Through this effort, we've 13 become even more excited over the solution." 14 That's not true. And then he collects 60 15:37:52 15 grand off the guy. Look at 128. Dale and Woodrum, they don't 16 17 get along, okay? Woodrum writes to Lowery on August 1st, 18 '05. Blow up both those pieces. "Dale thinks I'm a 19 backstabber. I'm not going to assume he's my friend." 15:38:15 20 It's totally unprofessional stuff, but here's the main 21 point. "We shouldn't expect that he'll be staying with 22 the company a day beyond May, '06." 23 So LSi bought the IBIS company in May, '04. 24 Dale had a contract where he said, "I'll work -- I will 15:38:31 25 not leave for two years." And on August 1st, Woodrum's

telling Lowery, "That dude's out of here. He's leaving 1 2 the day, as soon as he can." Okay. And he says 3 something like it down here. 4 So Lowery is on notice. So go to the next 15:38:46 5 exhibit, because you would think they'll Hodell knew Dale 6 forever, they would want to know. 7 Look at 844, down at the bottom, first, please. They don't tell Hodell. They find out on their 8 9 own, which must have been embarrassing, and they write to 15:39:13 10 him, "Hey," this is Kevin, "I found out Dale's leaving. 11 We're shocked. He was a major deciding factor." 12 So look what Dan says in response. 13 Go to the top. And mind you, to be clear, 14 this whole thing's got nothing to do with us. This is 15:39:33 15 all the project. What was the project? The project was 16 the development agreement. What's the development 17 agreement? It was building this massive IFE. 18 So when all this fur is flying and all 19 these lies are being -- all this stuff, it's got nothing 15:39:48 20 to do with us at all. We're not only blind to it, and we 21 don't know it's happening. It doesn't have anything to 22 do with us at all. Okay? 23 Look at this. "I first heard he was 24 leaving two weeks ago." 15:40:02 25 We first heard that he might leave in

August of '05. And sure he knew more. It was a 1 2 surprise, unexpected. And then he tells like a tall 3 tale. "He told me he was going to invest in real estate 4 and I started thinking maybe he would leave." Well, maybe that even happened, but if you're going to start, 15:40:16 5 6 you know, telling them when it was, maybe you find your 7 way to telling them that you've known since August that he was probably leaving the day he could. 8 9 And he goes on and tells him more stuff 15:40:29 10

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that's obviously not true.

There are a series of exhibits. You guys don't get to take notes. I'm not going to go through them all. Woodrum can't look them in the eyes. Do you remember that one, right? Oh, we've got to go to this. I can't resist. 217. Bilas.

They bring in Bilas, he's going to replace Dale, right? And Bilas does this big report. And remember again, the report on IFE has nothing to do with us and this is all stuff they don't talk about, right? They just say, "Oh, we saw the sentence, we saw the sentence in 314 about -- and we found that to be critical to us."

Their people that they signed the development agreement with and who they almost sued from before, they're all mixed up in something that's not

1 going well. It's got nothing to do with us. 2 Bilas rips the project, okay. These things 3 here, A to J, like if you bring in a professional, that's 4 the project, like, these are the things. Here's what you 15:41:36 5 didn't do, A to J is, like, you didn't do anything. 6 Okay. 7 And what happens to Bilas? Right? He gets canned. Lowery fires him. 8 Go to the next, what is it? 848. He calls 9 15:41:59 10 Otto and tells him finally we fired that quy. I don't 11 think he ever shared the Bilas report with him, but he 12 certainly fired him. So now where? We know that the market was 13 14 going down, the target market for SAP B1 in '04 and '05. 15:42:18 15 And that was for two reasons. ECC was the big one, 16 Fortune 100, All-In-One's in the middle, right, and then 17 B1's at the bottom. B1 was so robust it was running into 18 All-In-One. Like, All-In-One salespeople at SAP are 19 saying, "Wait a minute, get these B1 people out of our 15:42:41 20 space. Okay. They're cutting into our sales." 21 And SAP makes more money selling 22 All-In-One. That's, like, a bigger thing. And they 23 began to put pressure and tension on the Business One 24 people to shrink what they were doing. 15:42:53 25 And then there were also, where we saw SAP

admit this to Hodell, there were some reports of some 1 2 issues with large data sets. Okay. 3 Ed Neveux admitted that. Dan Kraus 4 admitted that. We admitted that the day they told us 15:43:10 5 that they had a giant data set. Okay? 6 Hodell walks around like this is some 7 ominous -- that there's something more ominous about this than there is. We have what we have. We've produced the 8 documents. There's some performance issues that had come 15:43:27 10 up in the past with large data sets. When you evaluate 11 this, how do you evaluate that? Well, with everything 12 else. 13 What else do we know? This is a hugely 14 successful product. You can't take that piece and go, 15:43:41 15 "Oh, that thing's a piece of junk." We have 50,000 16 customers. I don't have to go back to Joe's cheat sheet, 17 but we have lots of them with plenty more users than 18 Hodell. It's a thriving product. They should have stuck 19 with it and they'd be happy now. 15:43:54 20 A couple things. Remember the exhibits 21 that I shared with Dan Lowery? Try 428. This goes to 22 the last page. Actually went over this with two people, 23 with Lowery and Kraus. 24 Dan Kraus explained -- do you see that, 15:44:29 25 that 2005 thing? He called it public facing. This is a

1 public facing document. 2 "Dan, what did that mean? Well, it means 3 the dealers have this and they're allowed to do whatever 4 they want with it. It's on their websites. You can find 15:44:45 5 it on the Internet. Well, what is it?" 6 We'll go to the front. It's 2005, mind 7 you. It's a presentation on B1. Go to the next page. And the numbers are lower. Right? It's ten to 200 8 9 employees; not 500. It's three to a hundred, okay? 15:45:05 10 Go just back out so we can see. And then 11 you see All-In-One. It's hard for you guys to read this. 12 Right here where my finger is, it says B1. And then 13 right here it's like All-In-One or something like that. 14 And this is the ECC project. This machine's resolution 15:45:23 15 doesn't pick that up. Okay. If you look at the hard 16 copy, you'll definitely see it. 17 But this is part of a license agreement. 18 It's available to the dealers and it's available to the 19 public. The dealers get this from the meetings where 15:45:34 20 they present this. I mean, you can find it on the 21 Internet. So look at the next one. 124. 22 Statement of Direction, early '05, the 23 dealers have this. What does it say about users? Pardon 24 me, about users or employees. 15:45:56 25 Go ahead. Open it. It's employees, not

1 users. There you go. Thank you, Bob. 2 Here's what we're going to do. We're going 3 to focus on the needs of ten to a hundred employees, but 4 they continue to meet the needs of bigger companies up to 15:46:20 5 250 by concentrating on ten to a hundred, we're going to 6 increase our market presence, penetration. Okay? 7 This came from Lowery. The dealer had this. And it was, I think, what's the date of it? Go to 8 9 the front. Oh, yeah, this is the one from early '05. 15:46:41 10 Okay. Remember, it had all those dates, January, March 11 and then April. This is early '05. 12 So then look at 130. Also from Lowery's 13 files. Remember he denied "I didn't know about the Sweet 14 Spot." This came from his files. Okay. There's plenty 15:47:01 15 of testimony in this case and evidence that of course the 16 dealers knew about the Sweet Spot. They knew that it was 17 changing. 18 This is a summer meeting. Kraus. Tech, 19 '05, do you see that? Pop ahead, Bob, to the highlighted 15:47:19 20 part. Same as what we're looking at, okay? The numbers 21 have gotten to this range, ten to a hundred. This is 22 where we're aiming, and it is a marketing effort. Look. 23 That's where the money is. Maybe it's cheaper, each sale's smaller, 24

but look how wide it gets, right? There's lots of

15:47:33 25

customers out there that are smaller companies.

15:49:11 25

15:48:49 20

15:48:30 15

15:47:47 5

15:48:03 10

And then go to the next highlighted section. Lowery likes to say "I didn't know about the Sweet Spot." Well, of course he did. Right in this document, these are '05, available to the dealers, available to the customers in the way exactly that I've explained it to you.

And why does it matter, why do I keep saying '05? The only two documents that Hodell is saying were fraud are 314, which is that Business One brief, and 617, which is the American Express piece.

And they're only talking about those little sentences in there. And they're from 2003, right? And here we are belting out to dealers, including their guy, all this information about the numbers are lower, and you can find it on the Internet. And Otto admits that they knew before the license agreement that the numbers are going down, but they're saying, "No, no, ignore all that and just find for me that that true statement in those '03 documents somehow was false," when it's not, "and was intended to mislead, and I justifiably relied because I shut my eyes and stuck my head in the sand and looked at nothing else, including my highly customized solution that had this giant IFE thing and ignored all this stuff and just relied on that sentence."

You can't do that. You can't do it. 1 2 So we're getting close. I'm going to 3 skip -- oh, on the Sweet Spot point, remember, Dan Kraus 4 explained, think about a tennis racquet, right. We had 15:49:28 5 that 130 up there and it was the Sweet Spot? The Sweet 6 Spot's where it really cranks there, and that's a 7 marketing term and it's got a performance side to it, okay? 8 9 But just because the number of users that 15:49:42 10 Hodell had was above -- was 80 plus 40, ended up 120, 11 just because it was outside of the Sweet Spot, doesn't 12 mean that it's not in our reasonable range, right. 13 We've sold to lots of customers in that 14 range, right. The 26-page list and all, we have lots, 15:50:00 15 lots of customers outside of the, quote, unquote, Sweet 16 Spot. You can still hit the tennis ball outside of the 17 Sweet Spot, and you can win the U.S. Open even if you 18 don't hit it in the Sweet Spot. Just get it over the 19 net, and you're in the U.S. Open, you're in the finals, 15:50:20 20 you've won. Okay. 21 We've won. There are a lot of great 22 success stories and a whole 26-page list of them and they 23 don't all have to be in the perfect Sweet Spot. 24 Next, very quickly, they promised a test

prior to go-live. Remember that? We looked at 121.

15:50:36 25

Just call it up real quick, Bob. Go to the 1 7 I think, I quess it is. 2 3 Yeah. Look down. Can you blow that up, 4 please? This is the -- remember, there were the early 15:50:53 5 performance issues, Dan Kraus testified he wasn't 6 involved, he heard that some stuff had come up, his 7 people were looking into it. Then they went away and we didn't hear anything until after go-live. 8 9 But we did have this call, it was the March 15:51:09 10 15th call, and these are IBIS/LSi's records about the 11 call. Look what they tell us. They're going to work 12 closely to determine -- with us to determine expectations 13 and needs for the project, which they didn't do. All 14 right. The evidence on that never appears in this case 15:51:24 15 because it didn't happen. 16 "At present, we're planning to stage a 17 similar test environment in the near future at Hodell 18 with the actual configuration that's in place for the 19 system." 15:51:37 20 To develop, software people, like people 21 that work in this, this is a big statement. We're going 22 to do the hard core testing that we talked about, get a bunch of users pounding away on the keys. It's going to 23 24 be a similar test environment with the actual

15:51:50 25

configuration.

They didn't do that. They admit that. 1 2 They talk about how, "Oh, well, we think we did enough." They didn't do what they said they were going to do. And 3 4 they had problems when they went live. 15:52:07 5 But we don't even know. We just get this 6 and we figure, good, let us know if you have any problem. 7 We don't hear anything until after go-live. Next, sorry, these guys shouldn't have gone 8 live the way they did and they shouldn't have gone live 9 15:52:30 10 without a net, okay? I'm not going to go through this. 11 You'll see this is a skinny chapter. 12 There's a lot of evidence. Greg led a lot 13 of this. Go-live was delayed, delayed, delayed, delayed. 14 Witnesses arguing really theoretically about should they 15:52:48 15 or shouldn't they have gone live. They obviously didn't 16 do the testing that they said they were going to do, and 17 they obviously shouldn't have gone live because if it was 18 half as bad as they say that it was, then they weren't 19 ready, but the one that jumps out to me that's the best 15:53:07 20 is this idea that they went live without a net. Right? 21 They had FACTS and they're running FACTS, 22 and you can go live and keep what people call the Legacy 23 System, which is your old system, running at the same 24 time. 15:53:25 25 Now, it can be annoying and it can chew up

1 a lot of work, but when you're seeing the kinds of things 2 that they were seeing, when there's a reasonable 3 debate -- and I think we have a better side of it -- but 4 at least a reasonable debate that maybe you shouldn't 15:53:42 5 have gone live at all, you're crazy if you go live 6 without the parallel system. 7 And Mr. Guembel comes in here, and Mr. Star got him to admit in five minutes that Mr. Guembel would 8 be embarrassed if he was associated with an 15:53:58 10 implementation like this that went live without a, quote, 11 unquote, net, meaning keeping the parallel system because 12 you can just stop. If it didn't work, turn off, oh, 13 shoot, wow, worse than -- we should have known because we know from all the records now that we shouldn't have gone 14 15:54:16 15 live, they would realize, yeah, everything is the way we 16 kind of thought or should have known it would be. Go 17 back with FACTS and recheck. 18 They didn't do it. They went bing, bang, 19 Right? Not smart. boom. 15:54:32 20 So after go-live, right, what happens? 21 They go live, and they have a problem. They're back and 22 They make a quick study of finding our phone 23 numbers and e-mails and all of that after keeping us in 24 the dark, which was normal prior to the sale, but then 15:54:47 25 after the sale when they were having the problems like

they really botched that part of it, but gee whiz, when 1 2 go-live happened and they had problems, you know, they 3 pounced. 4 Most of Hodell's case in the two and a half weeks that we've been here is obsessively focused on what 15:55:02 5 6 happened after go-live. Okay? 7 And Exhibit 69, Udi Ziv, they have that e-mail, and they are pounding away at it. It literally 8 9 was the majority of their opening, their case in chief, 15:55:24 10 and their closing, okay? And that tells you something. 11 This case isn't about what happened after 12 go-live. This case is about what happened before 13 go-live, and if you're them, and all you got is a couple 14 sentences that are totally true and this idea that Penny 15:55:41 15 said something that she didn't say, you better dig. And 16 they're out there digging trying to make an issue of 17 something that's actually way afterwards and not part of 18 this case. 19 But we're going to talk about the records 15:55:52 20 because they don't say or -- they don't say or suggest 21 what Hodell says that they say or suggest, so let's start 22 with number one, Exhibit 69. 23 Okay? But let's back up. Let's do it 24 right. Go to the bottom, okay? All of them -- sorry, 15:56:15 25 not just that page. I should have said all the way to

the bottom -- right. Scroll up a little bit so we can 1 2 see. Right there. Scoop. 3 So Dan Lowery, on April 11th, writes his 4 famous e-mail, or sends off what Hodell thinks is a 15:56:32 5 famous e-mail -- that's better -- to Udi Ziv, and he 6 copies the most senior executives at SAP whose e-mails he 7 can find. Right? He's got Dan Kraus, Paul Killingsworth, we heard from him. He's very senior, 8 okay? Michael Sotnick, and Bill McDermott, who was the 15:56:51 10 CEO at the time of SAP America. Dan is going over 11 people's heads and other people's heads and just 12 screaming. 13 Okay. And what does he say? 14 Reseller, St. Louis, 120 users. But this 15:57:06 15 is the part that gets me, look at the bottom. 16 losing hundreds of thousands of dollars a month from lost 17 orders, lost customers, and extra employees." 18 We know that's not true. They didn't lose 19 any sales. They didn't lose any customers. Okay. And they weren't losing hundreds of thousands of dollars a 15:57:22 20 month. We know that that's not true. 21 22 "They're close to tossing this thing out." 23 We know that's not true. They kept it for two years. 24 "And if they toss it out, they're getting legal." 15:57:37 25 So this is an extreme e-mail sent to

1 super-senior executives where he's saying it's a 2 towering -- I call it the towering inferno. He's saying 3 "There's a building on fire." I remember the Towering 4 Inferno movie when I was younger, and "The building's on 15:57:53 5 fire. Oh, my gosh; oh, my gosh; oh, my gosh." 6 And then what happens? Right? Scroll up. 7 Udi Ziv reacts. Go up. Right there. This is the language that we've seen, 8 9 right? What does Udi Ziv know? Udi Ziv knows it's a 15:58:19 10 towering inferno and they have 120 users, so he reacts. 11 It's an emotional e-mail copied to senior people and he 12 says, "Whoa, I know that it's 120 users. It's not 13 working. That must be a problem," because it's like 14 self-proving it must be a problem because the building's 15:58:37 15 on fire. "It's way outside of any sane Sweet Spot." 16 So what Hodell likes to say is, "Oh, yeah, 17 so here's the thing. SAP kept this a secret, and SAP's 18 wrong that this was an emotional exchange, and that it 19 had and other things had an effect on SAP afterwards." 15:58:58 20 And our point is no, no, no, no. This was 21 an emotional reaction, and then there were subsequent 22 events that further kind of raised our emotions, and we 23 had some initial comments that we made that people later 24 corrected because the product actually improved after we 15:59:15 25 did a lot of work on it.

1 And I want to walk you through, without too 2 much detail, and show you that's what happened. We didn't keep any secrets, and we emotionally reacted 3 4 early. We dug in and worked hard and then the thing 15:59:33 5 improved and, of course, we found out what we found out, 6 which was the big problem was In-Flight. 7 Look, for example, at 70. That's the place 8 to go. Wait a minute, go back, please. 9 Check date, all right? April 12th, Udi Ziv 15:59:54 10 to Kraus. Go to 70 now. This is on the page. They like 11 to say SAP kept this a secret. They don't talk about 70. 12 The next day, Udi writes to Lowery, "As you know, 13 this customer's environment is far outside the Sweet Spot." 14 16:00:13 15 So number one, they didn't try and conceal what Udi Ziv thought. The most prominent statement that 16 17 he made in his e-mail and that Hodell is so focused on 18 now, we passed along to Lowery, Hodell's guy, right away, 19 the next day, here you go. And then look at what happens 16:00:38 20 next, right? 21 We learned more from Hodell. And as far as 22 this kind of, "Hey, we keep secret stuff," we tell them 23 more, and the best proof of that is this big call that 24 took place on April 17th, 2007. 16:00:56 25 And go to that, please, 151, and see if you

can scoop, like, I don't know, what is it, one to three? 1 2 That's probably a good -- there's a very tense and high 3 emotion call on the 17th of April. 4 Hodell is on the call. Otto Reidl is on IBIS/LSi is on there. And senior SAP executives 16:01:15 5 there. 6 are on there. Okay. And we learn a lot on this call. 7 Remember, we haven't known much from these 8 guys. 9 "We had a call this morning." 16:01:29 10 "One, LSi commented that they originally 11 sold this solution" -- that's code for got something on 12 top of it, right; it's not just B1 -- "as something that 13 was designed for companies of 250 million in revenue with 14 up to 500 users. There was a stunned silence on the 16:01:49 15 phone from the SAP team as Hodell confirmed that this was 16 their understanding of what was purchased." 17 This is the first time people at SAP are 18 going, whoa, they got this big In-Flight Enterprise on 19 top of our product, they've told us now, you know, we've 16:02:11 20 known for a month or so that they've had these issues. 21 We've investigated and we realized what we didn't know at 22 the time of the sale, which is their transaction volume 23 is off the charts or they're high; but not just that, 24 they want 500 users.

So they want, like, they want to just

16:02:24 25

pivot, right, and it's going to be -- and it's a towering 1 2 inferno, at least that's what Lowery says. We know 3 that's not true, but that's what everybody on the call 4 thinks. 16:02:39 5 And then they go on, "Hey, we got 120. And 6 it's not working." The building's on fire. It's a 7 towering inferno. "We grow at 17%." Okay. 17% growth rate, if you divide the 8 number 72 by 17, you can tell how many years it takes to 9 16:02:58 10 double it. It takes four and a half, something like 11 that. 12 So they're saying, "Hey, we're going to 13 grow fast. We're going to be at 300 in no time. We've 14 lost our profit, and we have 750,000 in losses already." 16:03:08 15 They're one month in. 16 And we know that's not true, all right, 17 because if it was 25 months, and it was 750 a month, it 18 would be a totally different -- we know that's not true. 19 They haven't lost any customers. We know also -- but, 16:03:20 20 this is more towering inferno, okay. 21 But, then look what happens next. This is what we hear. That's the "stunned silence." Go down, 22 23 Bob, to some other paragraphs. Right. 24 Fine. Four, Dirk Boessmann, he did an 16:03:35 25 excellent job. He set expectations that, "This

environment is much" -- that's everything. That's the, 1 2 this, all right, with the big In-Flight on top, that's 3 the transaction volume, "This environment" all caps, 4 "Larger than we were led to believe and that we cannot make any statements as to performance" and he goes on 16:03:53 5 6 "Without some testing." 7 So they're having this big call. The customer is on the phone. The dealer is on the phone. 8 9 Senior SAP people are on the phone. These are the notes 16:04:06 10 from the call. Right. SAP's -- you know, this is an 11 internal set of notes. Everyone who was on the call and 12 plus some other people were getting these notes. This is 13 what happened. Okay. 14 And they tell them, "We're not making any 16:04:20 15 statements as to performance." Is that the word? Yeah. 16 That's a big deal. If you're Otto Reidl, and you're on 17 the phone -- oh, or Dan Lowery. And they are both on the 18 phone, okay. These guys, when you came to them with your 19 towering inferno, they said, "Hey, your environment is 16:04:37 20 way off the charts. We can't make any statements," and 21 there's more. 22 In Paragraph six, we're talking to them 23 about maybe you shouldn't be on B1. This is all about 24 All-In-One.

And look at eight. Let's go a little bit

16:04:49 25

There you go. Oops, you had it. "The call was 1 2 left with SAP going back to executive management to 3 determine if they have a solution or not." 4 So all what we've heard, especially in the opening and there were hints of it during the trial, and 16:05:12 5 6 there was some of it in the close, too, that we kept 7 stuff secret. We gave Udi Ziv stuff the day we got it or the day after, and when they told us what they told us, 8 we told them what we told them, which is a lot. 16:05:28 10 And look at 18. Even Otto's notes. Otto 11 acknowledged these are his notes of the call, that they 12 were at the high end of the solution capability. 13 When you hear that as a customer, that's no 14 minor thing. You're telling people you have a towering 16:05:47 15 inferno, you have a big call. They didn't say, "Everything is cool. We'll fix it in no time." They 16 17 tell him, "Hey, you're out there." Okay? So there's no 18 kind of secrecy issue. 19 So what happens? There is an emotional 16:06:01 20 reaction to this. After this, there are a series of SAP 21 e-mails, Dan Kraus, Ralf Mehnert-Meland, and others that 22 are pessimistic that B1 is a good fit for these guys. 23 And who couldn't imagine the crowd mentality with the 24 towering inferno and Udi Ziv's comments and everything

that happened during the April 17th call.

16:06:19 25

1 And I'm not going to bore you through this, 2 but look just to one or two. Look at 159. Scroll down. 3 You got to go down to blow this -- all right. Stop. 4 This is -- these are the call notes, right? 16:06:47 5 We've seen this. April 17th at 11:09. Okay. Now, 6 scroll up. Dan Kraus is copied on this. So he responds, 7 right, and this is one of the e-mails that Hodell likes to point to where SAP, obviously in their view, admitted 8 this is --will never work and et cetera, et cetera. It's 16:07:09 10 nine minutes after he got the notes. 11 "Towering inferno. Holy smokes. Big 12 volumes. Big add-on. They're going to 500 users. And 13 the building's on fire." 14 I'm not surprised that he said that. And 16:07:23 15 there's another one, 158, and there are more. It's not 16 like this went away in a day. This extended for a period 17 of time. But 159's another one that's Ralf Mehnert. 18 He's 20 minutes after, chiming in. He says something 19 negative. Yeah, he does. 16:07:37 20 "Neither of those guys work for us anymore. 21 Dan's not really involved with SAP. He said it was a 22 small part of his business. We come in and ask him, 23 what's the deal. That's what I said, that's how I felt 24 at the time. Then what did you think? We worked hard 16:07:50 25 and we improved the solution, and they never should have

left the solution." 1 2 So let's talk about that next. Oh, yeah. "We worked hard and there are improvements." Meetings, 3 4 calls, e-mails, site visits, SAP when they finally heard 16:08:16 5 what was going on, they pounced on this. They pounced on 6 this. Paul Killingsworth, remember he wrote that little 7 note. He had 333 e-mails on this. He talked about spending thousands of hours. I'm not going to call this 8 9 up. Remember we asked him point blank, "Hey, how was 16:08:32 10 it?" I'm going to try, without talking fast move, to the 11 end. 12 He said, "We worked our blankety-blanks 13 off," okay, and he went on to explain; it was thousands 14 of hours. They attacked this, and there's the suggestion 16:08:47 15 from Hodell that we like abandoned them and tossed them a 16 couple of patches. 17 That's not true. Eddy Neveux, he's never 18 made a site visit to a customer before. He was at this 19 site and he worked very hard on it. All right. 16:08:59 20 I've got to go through a couple of these. 21 How are we doing? 22 Okay. 23 THE COURT: Whatever you want. 24 MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 16:09:08 25 I'm trying to be respectful of everything, but

1 I'll just be quiet and keep moving at least. Be quiet 2 about that. Look at 320. It gets better. And again, 3 4 you can't, I can't go through all the evidence, all the 16:09:22 5 testimony and the exhibits, but I could go through some 6 things that matter. 7 Patch Level 25. The first patch didn't work too well, Patch Level 23, right after the April 8 9 call, okay. But, Patch Level 25, which came out in May, 16:09:36 10 it made a big difference. And this is Lowery reporting. 11 Gee whiz, that's really a bad text. All right. Scoop 12 that. This is Lowery reporting on Patch Level 25. Just 13 go down to the bottom. That's what we really want. See 14 if we can see it. Holy smokes. 16:09:51 15 "The installation of Patch 25 was over the 16 weekend." Thank you. "Shown improvements. No more 17 lockups." 18 Okay. If you scroll to the top, Jon 19 Woodrum goes there with his son, and he visits St. Louis. 16:10:06 20 Okay. Scoop that, the whole thing. Right. The visit to 21 the St. Louis store, this is right afterwards, is a 22 really good one. And look below. It's just an 23 anecdotal, but they had a 91 line order. They had no 24 problems with it. 16:10:21 25 Does that mean like oh, my gosh everything

1 is great? No, but that's the beginning of this thing 2 turning the corner, and it continues to get better. 3 Look at -- skip ahead. I want to skip some 4 in the interest of time. You guys have all the exhibits. 16:10:36 5 You can go back. If you can remember, look at 258. But, 6 89. It's skipping 258 and going right to 89. 7 There was another version of B1 that came out 2007. Okay. And there have been subsequent versions 8 since then which is why they should have stayed with B1. 16:10:59 10 This is about the 2007 version. Paul Killingsworth is 11 reporting. Okay. "Hey, performance is improved for 12 customers between 20 and 80%." They should have gotten 13 that version. 14 Look at 307. Skipping around now. 16:11:19 15 skipping some of my -- I'm on my fun ones. 307. Another 16 patch comes out. A patch is, we're going to improve the 17 product. Right. So there's versions. They come out 18 different years, and patches are like interim 19 improvements. Hey, they put on Patch Level 29, over 25. 16:11:40 20 They have a 500% performance increase. This is real. 21 This is starting to matter. 22 And then go to 166. Paul -- pardon 23 me -- Ed Neveux makes the site visit. Okay. Look what 24 he says. This is when he ran and got that Net Profiler

tool. This guy is a solution architect. Everybody

16:12:01 25

1 deferred to Eddy. I mean, I don't -- I'm not sure 2 whether that came across to you, but this guy knows what 3 he's talking about. In the e-mails and in conversation 4 and the way he carried himself, this quy, he's one of six solution architects in the world. The guy is tech savvy 16:12:16 5 6 and sincere and he went there and hooked up his Net 7 Profiler solution. And these tech guys, they don't care. Tell 8 9 them if it doesn't work, he's going to say it doesn't 16:12:30 10 work. And he says, "I hooked it up, and it runs a lot," 11 right? Remember Hodell has never videoed this. They 12 have never done any of this, which is a whole other 13 story. 14 He runs a lot and the worst he sees, the 16:12:46 15 worst he sees is a nine-second delay. His comment, "Hey, 16 performance isn't that bad." 17 And this month that he's here, October, 18 '07, he's there all day. There's none of this morning 19 nonsense where they like to say you were there when we 16:13:02 20 weren't busy. We don't get busy because our time zone is 21 later. He's there all day, the second busiest month that 22 they had in 2007, and he says looks good. I don't want 23 to misstate it. He says what he says. "Performance 24 isn't that bad." It's certainly getting better. 16:13:19 25 Okay. And remember they ran this for two

years, and it continued to get better and it has 1 2 continued to get better. And like I said multiple times, 3 it's too bad they didn't stay on it. 4 Very quickly on a side issue. Response 16:13:35 5 time. The testimony is clear. I want you to understand 6 these delay things. When you type the keys and you move 7 the mouse, everything happens in real-time. Just like when you're on Amazon and you're buying a product, click 8 9 click, click, you're moving all around. Okay. 16:13:55 10 When you're buying five things you want to 11 buy from Amazon and you click checkout or whatever the 12 final step is, when you've entered your information to 13 pin, and you get a little icon, that's what's getting 14 measured in these tools when we're talking about delay. 16:14:11 15 And the reason that matters is like some of their sales 16 orders, we've heard. They're like huge, like somebody 17 orders a bunch of these bolts and that bolts and these 18 nuts and those nuts, they take like two hours to enter. 19 If you enter something for two hours Okay. 16:14:28 20 and it takes nine seconds, it would be like boom, and out 21 the door it goes. Everything was in real-time until you 22 hit enter at the very end. That's fine. We've had the 23 experts come in. 24 Guembel admitted, and Mr. Star took him

through it. And what's unacceptable is above a minute.

16:14:42 25

1 He had below, he comes in here and says sub second. 2 Well, it's not -- this was in 2005, not 2015. And he's 3 wrong. This is business management software. When you 4 enter an order -- and the evidence, by the way, in the 16:15:00 5 case is that Hodell's average order line is four lines 6 long. Four lines lock, okay. So not all huge, but I 7 want you to understand when they are huge and we're talking about a nine-second delay, it's not like nine 8 seconds every time you hit a key. It's at the very end 16:15:16 10 and that's fine. You've heard from the professionals on 11 that. 12 IFE was a big part of the problem IFE. 13 Eddy Neveux, in his entire career, never visited a 14 site. He goes out in October of '07 to test the system, 16:15:33 15 right? He uses what he called a B1 testing environment. 16 It's basically going to test what they did. And what did 17 he find? He told us; they did not follow the best 18 practices because there was -- and it resulted in too 19 much information going back and forth in the DI API pipe. 16:15:58 20 This isn't that complicated once you 21 understand what they're saying. B1 and then IFE, right? 22 IFE is bigger than B1, and they have to transmit 23 information back and forth. 24 B1 has a pipe, not a real pipe. It's 16:16:12 25 software code, and we cleared that up. But, the question

is what's wrong here. Is the pipe too small? Or when 1 2 the IBIS and LSi guys wrote IFE, are they pumping too 3 much information through the pipe? Okay? 4 Eddy Neveux was clear, "Hey, it's not the These guys are nuts, they're pumping all sorts of 16:16:35 5 6 -- overcommunicating back and forth. And he did a report 7 on it, 809. And once you kind of understand the principle, it comes alive to you. 8 9 Skip that one. This is October, 2007. 16:16:49 10 It's Eddy's report. He did the DI API, you know, the 11 testing environment thing, B1TE, testing environment. 12 And are his conclusions, and I always skip the first one 13 because the highlighting will give you a headache. My 14 screen is blank. 16:17:10 15 Okay. So this is 809. We can look at 16 this, but it's not even worth it. Bob, just go to the 17 next one. Well, okay, fine. 18 There's no doubt that the In-Flight does 19 overhead with spec with memory consumption is the current 16:17:25 20 version. He has a bunch of numbers. He's talking about 21 there's too much communicating going on but read down. 22 Go to the next highlighted section. It's way more clear. 23 He gets into it. "There is an excessive 24 amount of talk or communication between In-Flight and 16:17:42 25 Business One." And there are others in here that I think

I missed. And then he goes on to explain how they're not 1 2 using the filters in the right way, and it's kind of 3 technical, but this guy went here and he's saying wait 4 it's not the DI API pipe; it's the code that these guys 16:18:02 5 wrote. 6 And look at -- he's not alone, by the way. 7 Everyone who looked at this reached the same conclusion. Look at 167. He involved that woman 8 9 Trinidad, and she was one of the other six solution 16:18:14 10 architects. I always picture her like in Trinidad or 11 something. I don't know where she actually was. But go 12 down -- oh, fine. There should be highlighted sections. 13 Yeah. Here we go. She reports to him. She was working 14 with him, right. She's looking at the code. She's 16:18:32 15 asking him, "Hey, what are your conclusions?" Because he 16 had done the BITE testing environment thing, and we just 17 saw his conclusions. So I don't think she had seen them 18 yet. "Did you have a look at their code? I'm interested 19 in knowing," and then she's got it, too. "There are many 16:18:48 20 points that let me think their code is a very big mess or 21 I'm missing something in their development," and she goes 22 on to explain. She cites this event. This is a thing, 23 like the program does a step. 24 "That's far way too often and shouldn't be 16:19:05 25 used." And then she goes down another example. "There

are some lines repeated too many times, and I don't know 1 2 why. Here you have some samples of the most repeated," and she gives the number of lines. And it gets kind of 3 4 technical, but look at the part on the bottom. She's throwing exclamation points out in an 16:19:20 5 6 internal e-mail between two tech people saying this is 7 crazy; this thing doesn't work right. It's firing too often, 700 times, you know, 650 times for a unique event. 8 9 Something that's supposed to happen once is happening 650 16:19:37 10 times. It's messing up the program because it's clogging 11 the pipe. 12 And now how else do we know? We brought in 13 Joe Guagenti. And he doesn't work for us. He's the guy 14 who wrote IFE and he came in here last Friday and 16:19:53 15 testified. 16 Can you call up -- let's go to his 17 testimony. I'll get right to it. I think we're missing 18 one. Go back. 2372, 21. Should be the quote right 19 before this. It's important. I can tell you what he 16:20:23 20 said. 21 "Hey, what's wrong? They flooded the pipe. 22 In-Flight flooded the pipe." 23 Is that it? No. We'll come back to it if 24 we have to. Just keep going. He said, "It flooded the 16:20:35 25 pipe." And then we asked him, "And in your view, the

1 vast majority of the performance issues were caused by 2 In-Flight? "Answer: Yes." 3 4 If you look at 217 -- I'm going to skip 16:20:53 5 217. Remember the Bilas report, right? The Bilas report 6 is critical of putting too much information in the pipe, 7 also. Okay? But I want to go to 901. That's not the 8 9 part. You'd have to read it, but go to 901. This is a 16:21:11 10 report, right, from Gadi Barnea. Go down here and just 11 get the highlighted parts. 12 "It's not only that the majority of the 13 issues are driven by the add-on." That's In-Flight. "They are also the highest priority," et cetera, et 14 16:21:32 15 cetera. And then he attaches a report at the end. They 16 ran some tests. Go to the end, please. 17 I'm not going to get into any detail, but 18 you'll remember this. We've seen it. Great. Highlight 19 the two columns on the right. So they ran some steps 16:21:48 20 using In-Flight and then ran some steps not using 21 In-Flight. And when you used In-Flight, it was a 22 problem. And when you didn't use In-Flight, it wasn't a 23 problem. 24 These are all seconds, right? And the far 16:22:02 25 right is without. And the second one in is with. So it

took nine seconds with it, two without it. And then some 1 2 of them are dramatic, right? 766 seconds. And only 100 3 and then 900 seconds and 28. Okay. I'm moving fast now. 4 Then Guembel comes in here. How dare he 16:22:26 5 come in here or how dare they come in here and criticize 6 B1 on articles that are from 1995 when the Internet was 7 barely existing and not take a look at the In-Flight 8 code? Because you stack that on top, all software can be stressed. All computers can be stressed if you ask them 16:22:46 10 to, you know, your iPhone to fly the space shuttle to the 11 moon, it's going to have a problem. And how dare he come 12 in here and talk about B1? He was wrong. I'm not going 13 to get into the details, but how dare he do that without 14 looking at the In-Flight code? 16:23:01 15 The In-Flight code, you can't do it. 16 Hardware? It was part of the problem. 17 Neveux -- Guagenti, remember Joe Guagenti talked about, 18 "Oh, it's like a car without any wheels." And what did 19 Hodell do? A little tricky. They crossed him on, "Oh, 16:23:23 20 you're not an expert." It was really interesting. Tried 21 to make it sound like you can't be trusted on anything 22 having to do with IT. 23 And good for him; he held his own, okay, 24 because he is an IT expert. He does know what he's

doing. And yes, he's not a certified hardware expert.

16:23:35 25

1	That's the word he used, "I'm not certified, but I can
2	tell if a car doesn't have any wheels on it, that it's
3	not going to drive, and I can tell you or someone where
4	the A key is on the keyboard." And he had issues with
16:23:51 5	the hardware.
6	And yesterday in rebuttal which was kind
7	of strange, I thought the case was over they bring in
8	Joe remember they put on all their witnesses, then we
9	put on ours. And then they brought in another witness,
16:24:03 10	that guy, Joe Vislocky, okay. Thanks. Okay?
11	Joe admitted that the servers were
12	struggling. Joe admitted that they had to go get the
13	switches that Greg was asking them about that had a
14	1,000% performance increase in connection with whatever
16:24:23 15	they touched. He admitted he dropped 30 grand and
16	getting 30 grand out of Hodell really takes something on
17	new hardware, and that they needed the new hardware. So
18	that's enough on hardware.
19	THE COURT: Let me ask you, Mr. Miller.
16:24:36 20	MR. MILLER: Yes.
21	THE COURT: I know there are some subjects
22	you haven't even broached yet.
23	MR. MILLER: I could finish quickly if
24	that's what you'd like.
16:24:43 25	THE COURT: No, I'm saying we could break

1	now and you can finish in the morning because their
2	rebuttal will take some period of time.
3	MR. MILLER: Yeah.
4	THE COURT: And I'm feeling the pain of
16:24:54 5	Shirle and Sue enormously because easy for us to sit here
6	and listen, or sometimes it's not, but I mean and but,
7	for them, it's unbelievable what they're going through in
8	this case.
9	MR. MILLER: Can I what time is it,
16:25:09 10	please?
11	THE COURT: Almost 4:30.
12	MR. MILLER: Okay. Sure. Take a break.
13	THE COURT: Thank you. Is the general
14	there?
16:25:28 15	Okay. Folks, believe me
16	THE CLERK: All rise.
17	THE COURT: Hang on. You really have heard
18	almost everything, right, but you haven't heard
19	everything. It's still important that you keep an open
16:25:39 20	mind until everything is given to you.
21	So keep the faith until tomorrow and the
22	case will go to you for your consideration.
23	Have a good night's rest. Thank you for
24	your promptness and attention, and we'll see you 8:15
16:25:51 25	where, Mr. Panigutti?

Case: 1:08-cv-02755-DCN Doc #: 372 Filed: 07/01/15 226 of 227. PageID #: 21100 A JUROR: L-1. THE COURT: All right. THE CLERK: All rise for the jury. (Jury out). (Court adjourned at 4:30 p.m.)